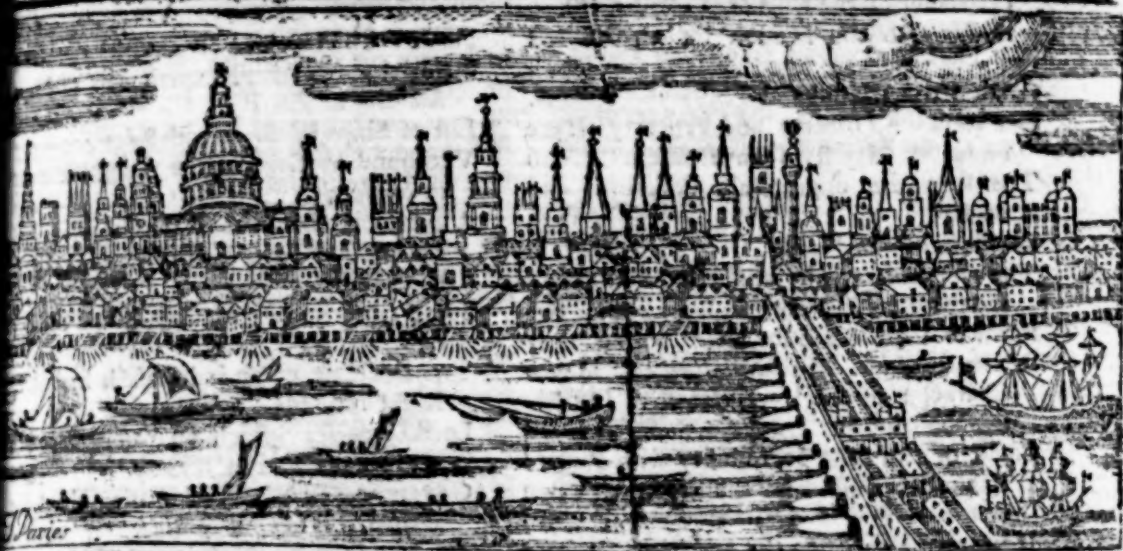


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



For AUGUST, 1746.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety; and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of the Gentlemen who assum'd the Characters of the E—l of H—l—f—x, the L—d Ilcb—st—r, and the E—l of W—st—m—r l—nd, on the Motion for an Address: And the SPEECH of the Gentleman who assum'd the Character of Sir W—m Y—nge, in the DEBATE about paying the Noblemens new-rai'd Regiments.</p> <p>II. The KING'S SPEECH at the Close of the Session, with the Acts pass'd at that Time.</p> <p>III. SPEECHES to his Royal Highness the Duke, on his Return from Scotland.</p> <p>IV. Governor Shirley's Account of the Siege and Surrender of Louisbourg, with an Extract of a Letter from thence.</p> <p>V. Defeat of the French and Spanish Forces in Italy, and Surrender of Placentia.</p> <p>VI. Behaviour of the Manchester Rebels, with a farther Account of their Execution.</p> <p>VII. Earl of Cromarty's Speech to the Lords.</p> <p>VIII. Condemnation of the three Rebel Lords.</p> <p>IX. A particular Account of the Execution of the Earl of Kilmarnock and the Lord Balmorino; their Behaviour; Family, and Character.</p> | <p>X. Lord Cowper's Speech on passing Sentence against the Earl of Wintoun.</p> <p>XI. A LETTER to a noble LORD.</p> <p>XII. The Doctrine of an indefeasible hereditary Right refuted.</p> <p>XIII. List of Ships taken on both Sides.</p> <p>XIV. Electrical Experiments and Observations.</p> <p>XV. An Essay towards an historical Memory.</p> <p>XVI. Governor Shirley's Proclamation.</p> <p>XVII. Advices from Scotland.</p> <p>XVIII. Extract from M. Van de Putte.</p> <p>XIX. POETRY: Ode of Horace translated; Glory due to Heaven and Heroes; Britain's Review; on the Death of a Friend; to Miss H—bm—e; to Mr. Price; the Precaution, with a Reply to it; the constant Lover, set to Musick, &c.</p> <p>XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Trial, Condemnation and Execution of Scotch Rebels; Bills found against upwards of twenty more; Princess of Hesse arrives, &c. &c.</p> <p>XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXIV. A Table of Contents.</p> |
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To which is added, A CATALOGUE of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, with their Prices.

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1746.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 275.

As we have his Majesty's Speech, at the Opening of a Session, always read in our Club, and, for the Sake of Exercise, a Motion of Course made for an Address, the Conjuncture at the Opening of last Session was so extraordinary, that we could not miss observing this Custom; and tho' we had no formal Debate upon that Occasion, I shall give you the Substance of the Speeches made in our Club at that Time. As soon as his Majesty's Speech was read, Q. Horatius Bar-
batus, in the Character of the E—l of H-l-f-x, spoke to this Effect.

My Lords,



TH E present Situation of Europe, as well as of this Nation, is so melancholy, and the Circumstances of both so precarious as well

as notorious, that what I am to propose does not stand much in need of Explanation or Enforcement.—The Liberties of Europe have been upon the very Brink of Destruction; and notwithstanding all our Endeavours,

August, 1746

are still in the utmost Danger.—I am sorry to mention the bad Success we have had in restoring and securing them.—Particularly, the fatal Affair of Fontenoy must remain deeply imprinted upon the Heart of every true Englishman, and must inflame him with a Desire to revenge the Repulse we there met with, which the Experience of that Day must encourage us to expect, as soon as we can find an Opportunity to engage the Enemy upon equal Terms; for our being then repulsed did not proceed from the Bravery of their Troops, but from the Impracticability of the Situation they were in, and the Necessity we were under to attack them in that Situation.

But, my Lords, whatever bad Success we may have met with, in securing the Liberties of Europe, I hope we shall meet with good Success in securing our own against the Attempt now on Foot for their Destruction.—An Attempt which must be deemed most flagrantly wicked, when we consider the whole Tenor of his Majesty's Reign. — Was there ever a Time, was there ever a Country, where the Subject enjoy'd more

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Indulgence, more Ease, more Security, with respect to his Religion, Liberty, and Property, than the Subjects of this Nation have enjoy'd during the whole Course of the Reign of our present Sovereign? With regard to Religion, have not all Sects enjoy'd that plenary Indulgence allowed them by the Laws of their Country? Even the *Roman Catholics* and *Nonjurors* have been, by the Lenity of his Majesty's Government, indulged as far as was consistent with those Laws which are still in Force against them. And with respect to Liberty and Property, have not the Laws always had their due Course? Has his Majesty ever made use of his Prerogative for invading either the Liberty or Property of any private Man? Has he ever made use of it for invading the Liberties of the People in general? Have we not had Parliaments regularly assembled every Year; and has not his Majesty's Ear been open, and his Heart ready, to hear every Petition, and redress every Grievance, that was presented to him by this House, or by the Representatives of his People in Parliament?

The present Rebellion must therefore, my Lords, be allowed to be ungrateful as well as unnatural.—I was not, indeed, surprized to hear, that the young Pretender, instigated by the deceitful Promises of *France*, as well as the Rashness of his own Youth and Ambition, should dare to land in this Island; but I was surprized to hear of his being joined even by any of his Majesty's *Roman Catholick* Subjects, and I was astonished when I heard of his being joined by some of his Majesty's *Protestant* Subjects.—That free *Protestants* should ever think of assisting to restore that tyrannical *Papish* Government, from which the glorious King *William* had so providentially delivered us, was really amazing.—The *Papish* Rebels may most justly be called ungrateful, considering the

Indulgence they have met with under his Majesty's Government; but as to those Rebels that are *Protestants*, I do not know what Name to give them: They are Traitors to their God, as well as to their King and Country: They have rebelled against a most gracious King, they are endeavouring to subvert the Religion they profess, and they are going to bring Slavery and a foreign Yoke upon their Country.

Could it have been imagined, my Lords, that so much Wickedness could have been conceived in the Heart of Man? Could it have been imagined, that so many would have proceeded so far in such a wicked Attempt? That in this Attempt they have been underhand encouraged by the *French*, I do not in the least question. Those Disturbers of the Peace of *Christendom* will not, we know, boggle at any Wickedness, if it can contribute towards the Success of their ambitious Projects. But lately they fomented and raised a Civil War in *Germany*: Nay, they openly and avowedly abetted it, tho' they had but just before most solemnly, and for a valuable Consideration, promised the contrary; and now they have done the same here, tho' not in so open a Manner, because it was not in their Power.—From them, indeed, we could expect no less; but after the Fate of the Civil War in *Germany*, it was surprizing, that any Subject of *Britain* should depend upon *French* Promises so far as to stake his Life and Fortune upon the Performance.—Those who trusted to them in *Germany* at last found, and those who have trusted to them in *Britain*, will, I hope, soon find, that such Promises were never designed for any Thing but to make them, if possible, the Instruments of their Country's Destruction.

How egregiously foolish then, as well as wicked, must those Men be, who, depending upon such Promises,

have

have raised this Rebellion amongst us? Notwithstanding the recent Example they had before their Eyes, yet trusting to these Promises they have already imbrued their Hands in the Blood of his Majesty's faithful Subjects, and have opened a Scene of Bloodshed and Destruction in their native Country. But the Scene will, I hope, be of short Continuance; for if the *French* had ever any real Design to give them effectual Assistance, the surprizing Spirit of Loyalty and Fidelity which has so generally appeared in the Southern Part of this Island, will convince the *French*, that such a Design is impracticable. This, my Lords, will prevent the *French* Court from putting themselves to any great Expence in supporting the Rebellion now carrying on in *Scotland*; and at the same Time it will prevent the Rebels being joined by any considerable Number of their Friends in *England*. From hence, I think, we have good Ground to hope, that the Rebellion will very speedily end in the Perdition of those who have been the Authors of it, especially if that Spirit of Unanimity, which has shewed itself without Doors, should be attended with the same Spirit in this House; and as this will, I hope, be the Effect of the Danger we are now threatned with, I shall conclude with a Motion for such an Address as I think proper and necessary upon the present Occasion; which is, "To return his Majesty our humble Thanks for his most gracious Speech from the Throne.—To declare, that as we felt the utmost Concern upon the Breaking-out of the unnatural Rebellion still carrying on in *Scotland*, so our Joy on his Majesty's happy Return was proportionably augmented.—That we cannot express the just Indignation and Abhorrence which arose in our Breasts at so wicked, traiterous, and desperate an Attempt in favour of a *Papist* Pretender, whose groundless Claim we have un-

feignedly abjured, and whose Principles and Designs we from the Bottom of our Hearts detest.—And to assure his Majesty, that this rash and presumptuous Enterprize shall have no other Effect upon our Minds, but to excite in us such a Spirit of Resolution and Unanimity, as, by the Divine Assistance, may not only suppress, but confound and extinguish for ever, all future Hopes of the Pretender and his Adherents.

That the many Proofs of true Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty, and Zeal for his Government, which have been already shewn by his faithful Subjects, with an Union and Chearfulness never known before, unless at the happy Revolution, are clear Demonstrations, that this Nation is determined to preserve the Structure built upon that glorious Foundation; and that the Expectations of those who imagine we would part with it must be vain.—And to beseech his Majesty, that as he has been pleased graciously to accept and approve these Beginnings, he would look upon them as an earnest of the united Zeal and Vigour of his Parliament, in the Cause of his Majesty and their Country.

To acknowledge, with Hearts full of the sincerest Gratitude, his Majesty's paternal Regard for the Laws of the Land, our Constitution in Church and State, and the Rights of his People.—And that it is with the deepest Conviction, we declare to his Majesty and the whole World, that the Continuance of these Blessings, does, under God, entirely depend on the Maintenance of his Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, the Support of his Throne, and the Preservation of the *Protestant* Succession in his Royal House.—And that whoever can entertain a Thought of exchanging those just Rules of Government for the Exercise of Tyranny and arbitrary Power, and of parting with the purest Religion for the Superstition

tion of *Papery*, must be the most abandoned of Mankind.

To give his Majesty the strongest Assurances, that, warmed with these Sentiments, and unshaken in these Principles, we are steadfastly resolved to unite, and to hazard our Estates and Lives, in Defence of his sacred Person, and those invaluable Interests: That from this Resolution we will never depart, but will heartily and zealously concur in all such Measures as may most effectually conduce to extinguish this Rebellion; to deter any foreign Power from presuming to support it; to restore the Tranquillity of his Majesty's Government; and to add Strength to that excellent Constitution, which this flagitious Attempt is intended to subvert.

And to conclude with praying, that the Divine Providence may guard and protect his Majesty's precious Life; give Success to his Counsels and Arms, against all his Enemies; and Stability to his Throne."

The next that stood up upon this Occasion, was L. Juventius Thalna, who, in the Character of the L—d Ilch-st-r, spoke in Substance thus:

My Lords,

THE noble Lord has spoke so fully, and with such Energy, in support of what he has been pleased to move, that he has left me very little to say upon the Subject. However, as I stand up to second his Motion, I shall beg Leave to add something of my own, tho' I am persuaded your Lordships stand in need of no Arguments for inducing you to agree unanimously to what has been proposed, because it is so evident, that our Unanimity upon this Occasion will discourage our foreign Enemies from giving our domestick any Assistance; and if we can prevent the Rebels from having any foreign Assistance, we have no

Occasion to be terrified with their Numbers at present, or with any Number that may hereafter join them; for no Man can doubt but that a vast Majority of the People in the Northern as well as Southern Parts of this Kingdom are well affected to our present most gracious Sovereign.—It is indeed impossible to suppose, that any *Protestant* who has read and duly considered the History of the Oppressions of the Reign immediately preceding the Revolution, and of the Usurpations of the *Roman Catholics* during that short Reign: I say, it is impossible to suppose, that any such Protestant can be inclined to subject himself to such another Government; therefore, we cannot suppose that the Numbers of

the Rebels will ever become so considerable as to be dangerous; and this I am so fully convinced of, that if the Affairs of *Europe* were not in such a ticklish Situation, I should be glad to hear of their being more numerous than they are; I should even wish they were joined by every Jacobite in the Kingdom, that we might from thence be able to distinguish those that are Enemies to our present happy Establishment, and might have an Opportunity to extirpate them, or to bring them under such Subjection as to secure the Peace of his Majesty's faithful Subjects during the Residue of his Reign, which has been, and, I am sure, will always be so just and mild, that it never was, nor never can be disturbed by any but such as are Enemies to the Religion and Liberties of their Country.

As I am no Way terrified, my Lords, at the Number of the Rebels, so I am not at all terrified at the Success they have met with. On the contrary, I look upon it as a Dispensation of Providence in our Favour.—Providence, I believe, my Lords, gave them that Success, in order to draw them from their native Mountains and Fastnesses, that

in the plain Country they may become an easy Sacrifice to his Majesty's just Vengeance. But when I talk of the Success of the Rebels, my Lords, I cannot help taking Notice of the surprizing Incredulity that has prevailed in this Country for a long Time after the Rebellion first broke out; so general was the Incredulity here, that People would hardly believe, the Pretender's Son was in *Scotland*, even when he was at the Gates of *Edinburgh*. — At first, indeed, I did not wonder at People's Incredulity: — His Majesty's Government has been so easy to all Sorts of Men, — even the *Papists* and *Nonjurors* have met with so much Indulgence, that it could not be easily believed, that the Pretender, or either of his Sons, would think of landing in any of the *British* Dominions, without a considerable foreign Force for his Support, and much less could it be believed, that any of his Majesty's Subjects, who were living in such Ease and Security at home, would give him Encouragement so to do, by Promises to join him upon his Landing.

This, my Lords, was, perhaps, the Reason why the Government was so ill provided of a sufficient military Force in the North of *Scotland*, to oppose the Rebels at their first Appearance in Arms, and was a Reason for the Incredulity that at first prevailed among the People here; but the long and obstinate Continuance of that Incredulity convinces me, that even here in *England* the Rebels have many Friends, and that by them this Incredulity was propagated among the People, in order to prevent the Friends of the Government from taking proper Measures for their own Security. Your Lordships have, therefore, great Reason to shew the utmost Unanimity upon the present Occasion, and to express your Zeal for the Support of our present happy Establishment, in the strongest Terms that our Language will admit of. My noble

Friend has, in my Opinion, made an excellent Choice, and for that Reason I stood up to second his Motion; but if any of your Lordships can add Strength to his Expressions, I shall readily agree to whatever may be proposed for that Purpose. All I desire is, that you may, upon this Occasion, appear as zealous and unanimous as possible, because it will prevent the Rebels from being joined by any of their Friends in *England*; and this I desire, not from any Apprehension I have of the Event, supposing they were joined by all the Friends they have here, but because, I think, it may tend towards putting a more speedy End to the Rebellion; which, in the present Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, is of the utmost Concern to this Nation.

If I thought otherwise, my Lords; if I thought the Event of the present Rebellion in the least doubtful, I should then, indeed, be under the most terrible Apprehensions: I should think the Life and Estate of every Lord in this House at Stake: For I am convinced, no one of your Lordships would submit to hold either Life or Estate upon the abject Terms of being the Slave of *Papish Priests* and *French Favourites*. Nay, supposing we were in no Danger of *Popery* or Slavery, yet I should dread the Consequences of this Rebellion's being crowned with Success; for the old Maxim is certainly a true one, *Regnabit multo Sanguine, qui ab Exilio in Coronam venerit*.

My Lords, it is not the present Situation of our domestick Affairs alone, that requires our Unanimity and Zeal upon the present Occasion; the present Situation of our foreign Affairs renders it equally necessary for us to convince the World, that we are firmly resolved to support his Majesty against his domestick as well as his foreign Enemies. Your Lordships are all, I believe, convinced, that if an effectual Stop be not put

to the ambitious Views of the House of *Bourbon*, the Liberties of *Europe* must be undone; and, I believe, you are all equally convinced, that no effectual Stop can be put to the Views of that House, without the powerful Interposition of this Nation. Could this be expected from the Pretender, should he be advanced to the Throne of these Realms? No, my Lords, for the Sake of enslaving us, and cramming his own superstitious Religion down our Throats, he would certainly follow the Footsteps of his Father: Rather than be interrupted in this Design, he would join with that ambitious House in forging and rivetting the Fetters of *Europe*; and, therefore, if our Allies abroad, or those who may now incline to be our Allies, should see the least Cause to suspect such an Event, they would despair of being able to oppose the present Schemes of *France*; consequently, every one of them would endeavour to make the best Terms they could for themselves, and trust to Providence for what might happen hereafter.

From hence, my Lords, we may see the Danger of giving the Powers of *Europe* the least Cause to suspect, that the Rebellion in *Scotland* is countenanced by any Party in this House. Such a Suspicion would put an immediate Stop to that Influence, which his Majesty may be supposed to have in the Courts of *Europe*, and would not only prevent our acquiring any new Allies against *France*, but would detach from us all or most of those Allies that have now declared openly in our Favour; the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia* would be obliged to submit to such Terms of Peace as should be prescribed to them by the House of *Bourbon*; the Emperor would become a Sort of Vicegerent under the Court of *Versailles*; and the *Dutch* would blindly follow the Directions of that Court, in order to prevent their Country from being over-run,

and to preserve that Shew of Sovereignty they are now possess'd of.

If *Europe* should be reduced to these melancholy Circumstances, our Zeal for the Support of our present happy Establishment would be of very little Signification; for tho' his Majesty should get the better of the present Rebellion, he would either be obliged to hold his Crown as a Fief of the Kingdom of *France*, or the Pretender would be imposed upon us by the united Force of *Europe*, which is certainly a Force that we could not resist. Even our Navy, my Lords, would, in such a Case, prove but a feeble Defence; for if the *French* should get the supreme Direction of all the Courts in *Europe*, it would soon be in their Power to over-match us at Sea; and then they might send the Pretender with such a numerous Army as would prevent any Opposition. But all these fatal Consequences will, I hope, be prevented by your Lordships unanimously agreeing to those warm Testimonies of your Zeal, which my noble Friend has so seasonably proposed; therefore, I shall add no more, but conclude with seconding his Motion.

The last that stood up upon this Occasion, was P. Ventidius, who spoke in the Character of the Earl of Westminster, to the Effect as follows.

My Lords,

I Do not rise up to oppose the Motion now before you, or to propose any Amendment, but to put your Lordships in mind of your Duty. I wish the Spirit of our Ancestors could be revived. If it were, your Lordships would not think so much of making a *Carmen Seculare*, now become so usual at the Beginning of every Session, as of performing your Duty to your King and Country, by giving his Majesty your best and most sincere Advice.

I shall always be ready to give a Testimony of my Zeal for my Country's Honour and my Sovereign's Service; but I despise that Sort of Testimony, which is more proper for a Drawing Room than for this Assembly. Fawning Expressions and well-turn'd Periods of Praise may come well enough from a Page of the Back-Stairs, but are below the Dignity of a Lord of Parliament. It is now, my Lords, no Time for Dissimulation. We are the hereditary Counsellors of our Sovereign, and not only have a Right, but are in Duty bound to offer him our Advice in all arduous Affairs. This should be the Testimony, this would be the most proper Testimony of our Zeal for the Support of the present happy Establishment; therefore, I wish the noble Lord had concluded his Motion with recapitulating some of those Grievances which the People have long complained of, and with an Advice to his Majesty, that it is now become necessary to give them some Satisfaction.

The Spirit which, upon the present Occasion, has appeared so generally without Doors, could not but be agreeable to every Man who has a Regard for our present happy Establishment; but, my Lords, if we consider from whence that Spirit arose, we must conclude, that its Continuance is not to be depended on, unless a Beginning, at least, be made in giving Satisfaction to the People with respect to these Grievances they have so long, so loudly, and so generally exclaimed against. What is the Reason that has made the People appear so unanimous and so zealous in support of his Majesty's Throne, against the Attempt now carrying on for its Overthrow? It is, my Lords, the Regard they have for the Constitution and Liberties of their Country. They think they can have no Dependence upon the Promises made them by the Pretender; but they have Hopes that

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his Majesty will take the first Opportunity to remove every Grievance which may be of dangerous Consequence to their Liberties. If they should at this Crisis find themselves disappointed in these Hopes, it may force them into a Dependence upon those Promises; and the Consequence of this might be fatal to his Majesty and his Family. Is not this a Danger which his Majesty ought in common Prudence to prevent? Can any Thing be a greater Testimony of our Zeal for his Support, than our advising him to prevent his being exposed to this Danger?

When I talk of Grievances, I cannot but observe a Sort of Conduct in some Lords, which to me seems very extraordinary. When they are not employ'd in his Majesty's Service, they shew a due Respect to their Sovereign, by avoiding as much as possible to bring his Name into any Question that happens in this House; but as soon as they are employed by his Majesty, that is to say, as soon as he has given them any beneficial Post or Employment, they lose that Respect which is due to their Sovereign, and endeavour to bring his Name into every Debate. This is the very Case at present. The noble Lord who made you this Motion, has given us such an Encomium upon his Majesty's Reign, that if it were to be applied to Ministers, it would be ridiculous to talk of Grievances; but I am persuaded, the noble Lord did not mean it so, because I have heard him complain of the Conduct of some late Ministers as bitterly as any Lord in this House. I must therefore beg leave to drop his Majesty's Reign, which, so far as relates to his own personal Conduct, has certainly been most mild and just; and if it were possible for him to govern without Ministers, I am persuaded, his People would never have any Grievance to complain of; but surely that noble Lord will not say, that

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that the People never had a just Ground of Complaint against any of our late Ministers. Is it not notorious, that State Crimes of a very heinous Nature have been committed by Ministers? Is it not as notorious, that those Ministers have been protected and screened from publick Justice by the Influence of other Ministers? Is it not apparent that our Constitution is in the most imminent Danger of being undermined and blown up by ministerial Corruption? And have not all Provisions against that Sort of Corruption been rejected by the Influence of those who had made, or intended to make it the chief Support of their Administration?

I shall grant, my Lords, that our Ministers have given a most plenary Indulgence to all Sects of Religion, and even to that Sect which pride themselves in professing to have no Religion. Whether they may claim this as a Merit, I do not know; but I am sure they cannot claim as a Merit, their having given such a plenary Indulgence to *Roman Catholics*; for tho' I shall always be against persecuting those who have the Misfortune to be bred up in that Religion, yet, I think, our Government ought to take as much Care as possible, that his Majesty's Subjects may not be bred up in, or converted to, that Religion. This they ought to do, not so much from a religious as a political Consideration; because by the very Principles of that Religion, tho' those that profess it may be quiet, they can never be faithful Subjects to his Majesty; yet under a late Administration, we know, that those of that Religion were as much indulged as if their Religion had been comprehended in our Act of Toleration. The Resort to the popish Chapels of foreign Ministers was openly permitted; many private Mass-Houses, tho' well-known to be such, were indulged, and Multitudes of *Priests* and *Jesuits* were al-

lowed to spread themselves over the whole Island. Nay, the Minister seemed to have entered into an Alliance with the *Roman Catholics*, the Conditions of which were, That if they would support him in Elections, he would, by his sole Authority, suspend all the penal Laws against them. This was certainly very disagreeable to the People; and from what has now happened, we may judge, whether it was agreeable to his Majesty's Service.

Our Ministers, therefore, my Lords, have no great Merit to plead from the Indulgence they have allowed to all Sects of Religion. That which was established by Law they were obliged to allow, and that which they have allowed contrary to Law, was inconsistent with his Majesty's Service, as well as disagreeable to a great Majority of his People. Then as to the Ease and Security which the People have enjoyed with Respect to their Liberty and Property, do our Ministers plead Merit from their not having been guilty of Murders, Robberies, or false Imprisonments? Are such Crimes committed by Ministers in any arbitrary Government whatever? But can it be said, that the People of this Nation enjoy Ease in their Properties, when they are more heavily taxed than the People of any Country under the Sun? Can it be said, that the Ease of the People was considered by those Ministers, who were every Year loading them with the Expence of useless standing Armies, and more useless *Spithead* Expeditions? Perhaps it may be said, that the present Rebellion must convince us, that standing Armies are not useless; but in my Opinion, it is a clear Proof of the contrary. If Care be taken to preserve the Affections of the People, and to have a well-disciplined and well-armed Militia in every Part of the Island, it will always be more effectual than a standing Army, for preventing Invasions

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or Insurrections; because we cannot have a numerous standing Army in every Corner of the Kingdom. But our Conduct has been quite the Reverse: We have continued and increased the Disaffection in that Part of the Country where the Rebellion broke out, by disarming the People, Friends as well as Foes; and we withdrew all our Troops from thence, at a Time when our Ministers could not but know, that our Enemies would send Arms to the Disaffected, and that our Friends in that Country had no Arms to defend either themselves or us. I shall not affirm, my Lords, but I must say, that such a Conduct looks as if our Ministers intended there should be a Rebellion in that Country.

But to return, my Lords, to that Ease and Security which the People have enjoy'd in their Liberties and Properties. Surely, when the noble Lord made this a Part of his Encomium, the *Spanish* Depredations had slipped entirely out of his Memory. If the People enjoy Security against domestick Depredations, it proceeds from the Prudence and Diligence of our Judges and Ministers of Justice; but against foreign Depredations they can be secured only by our Ministers of State; and when we consider that the most valuable Part of our People, meaning our Merchants and Seamen, were, for almost twenty Years together, plundered by the *Spaniards* with Impunity, can we applaud our Ministers for the Care they have taken, that the People should enjoy their Properties in Security? If the personal Liberty of private Men be better secured in this Country than in most others, no Thanks to any of our late Ministers, because it is owing to a Law which was established before any of them were born, or at least before most of them were born; and it is a Law which they have taken Care to get suspended, as often as they could find the least Pretence for so doing; therefore,

I would not advise any Lord to boast much of their Regard for the personal Liberty of private Men, because we may very soon see a Bill brought before us, for suspending that salutary Law upon this Occasion, tho' there is now no more Necessity for it than there often was in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*; during all which Time it was never once suspended, except for six or seven Months just after the Revolution.

But of all Things, my Lords, I am most surprized to hear it said, especially by the noble Lord who made you this Motion, that our Ministers have never of late Years made use of the Prerogative for invading the Liberties of the People. I wish the noble Lord had left this Assertion for his noble Friend who seconded the Motion; but let it be asserted by whomsoever it will, no Man can agree to it, who has ever read the late famous Report of the Secret Committee of the other House. Does it not from that Report appear, that the publick Money, and the Posts and Places in the Disposal of the Crown, were lately made use of for corrupting the Elections of Members of Parliament? Was not this making use of the Prerogative for invading the Liberties of the People? Was it not one of the most dangerous Sorts of Invasion that can be made upon the Liberties of the People? My Lords, when any bad Use is made of his Prerogative, we are never in this House to lay it to the Charge of our Sovereign; and in this Case, I am convinced, that his Majesty knew nothing of the bad Use that was made of his Prerogative. If he had, it would be inconsistent with our Constitution to say so; therefore his Majesty's Name ought never to be introduced into any of our Debates. For this Reason, when any Lord transgresses this Rule, by giving us an Encomium upon any Part of his Majesty's Conduct, we

are obliged to suppose he means it as an Encomium upon the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in order to have the Liberty of examining it impartially, and censuring it freely, in case it happens not to be just.

I wish both the noble Lords had A saved themselves the Trouble of making such high Encomiums upon our late Conduct; for I am sensible, that at the present Crisis it is not very prudent to rip up old Sores, or to remind the People of their Grievances; but when some Lords assert B so generally and so positively, that no wrong Thing has been done by our Ministers during the whole Course of his Majesty's Reign, it becomes the Duty of those Lords who think otherwise, to give their Opinion, and the Reasons for their Opinion. C As I am one of those who have no great Opinion of the Conduct of any of our late Ministers, when I heard their Conduct so highly applauded, I thought it my Duty to declare my Opinion; and the Performance of this Duty, I thought the D more necessary, because we cannot, upon this Occasion, give his Majesty a proper Advice, without examining into the past Errors of his Ministers. When our House is on fire, surely, the first Thing we ought to do is to remove all those Materials that may E contribute towards encreasing the Conflagration, especially when the Removal of such Materials can no Way obstruct or retard our extinguishing the Flames in that Part already on fire.

Whilst the Rebellion is in its Infancy and at a Distance, the People may have their Reasons for appearing very loyal, and may have Reasons which are not so much founded on Principles of Loyalty as upon Principles of Self-Interest; but do your Lordships think, that a People G who have for twenty Years been complaining of Grievances, will sincerely, heartily, and generally, join in supporting a Government that

does not appear inclined to give them any Redress? We know, my Lords, what the People murmur at, we know what Dangers they think they are exposed to, and we know the Laws they think necessary for guarding against those Dangers. At this Crisis, let us begin with doing Justice to the Publick, and with passing those Laws which for twenty Years the People have generally been crying aloud for. Let us advise his Majesty, that such Things are now become absolutely necessary, and I hope the Ministers will second our Advice. The noble Lord talked of the Ingratitude of the Rebels; when he mentions Ingratitude, he should think of what the Ministers will be guilty of, should they refuse to give Satisfaction to the People. The People have generously and generally resolved to support them against the present Rebellion, tho' I am sure, it cannot be said, that the People had Reason to put any Confidence in our Ministers, either of the new or old Stamp. When the People have shew'd so much Generosity, and have placed such an unmerited Confidence in our Ministers, surely, it would be the utmost Ingratitude in them, not to concur in any Measures that might give Satisfaction to the People, with respect to the Dangers they think their Liberties now exposed to.

None of your Lordships can be ignorant, that before the Breaking-out of the present Rebellion, the chief Danger apprehended by the F People without Doors, was that of a corrupt Dependency in Parliament; and whilst the People suspect, that both Houses are under a corrupt Dependency upon the Crown, it signifies very little to tell them, that Parliaments are every Year regularly G assembled; for if that be the Case, the Liberties of the People can derive no greater Security from the regular Meetings of Parliaments, than from the regular Meetings of the Cabinet

Cabinet Council. The People in *France* might, in that Case, insist upon having as much Liberty as the People in *England*; because in *France* their Parliaments, or Conventions of the States, meet as regularly as the Parliaments do in *England*. Therefore, it can signify very little to tell the People, that we have every Year had Parliaments regularly assembled; and while this Suspicion remains, it can signify still less to tell the People, of his Majesty's being ready to redress every Grievance presented to him by either House of Parliament; because if both Houses be under such a Dependency, every Man of common Sense must foresee, that no Grievance will ever be laid before his Majesty by Parliament, unless it be such an one as the Ministers themselves have resolved to get redressed; consequently, the People in this Country could have no greater Security for the Redress of any Grievance than the People have in *France*, or in any other arbitrary Government.

From hence, your Lordships cannot but see, that this Apprehension must have great Weight with every thinking Man in the Kingdom; and tho' here about *London* it may be over-balanced by the Apprehensions People have from the Success of the Rebellion, with respect to their Property in the Funds, yet in the Country, I fear, it is not so, or, at least, that it will not be generally so, should People see a few Weeks of this Session pass over, without any Thing effectual being done for securing them against a corrupt Dependency in Parliament. The People have most heartily and most unanimously declared for supporting his Majesty's Government, but I am persuaded, this was in a great Measure owing to their Hopes, that as soon as the Parliament met, some proper Laws would be passed, for removing those Grievances they have so long in vain complained of, and for obviating that Danger they so justly

apprehend. If they should find themselves disappointed in those Hopes, God knows! what Effect it may have upon the Minds of the People, what a Turn it may give to the Spirit which now so luckily prevails: A Therefore, I think, we should, even in our Address upon this Occasion, insert something for giving the People an Assurance, that some such Laws will be passed in the Course of this Session; and this may be very properly done, by offering it as our B Advice to his Majesty, that immediate Satisfaction ought to be given to the People, with respect to all those Grievances they think themselves subject or exposed to. This will contribute more towards strengthening his Majesty's Influence at foreign C Courts, than any Eulogium we can compose; for that Influence must always depend upon the Opinion foreign Courts have of the Union, between his Majesty and his People; and however extravagant some may think fit to be in the Expressions of their Zeal upon the present Occasion, no Foreigner of common Sense will believe those Expressions to be generally sincere, or that Union to be lasting, if he sees no Step made towards removing those Grievances, which he knows the People have E been murmuring at for above twenty Years.

My Lords, I have upon this Occasion laid my Sentiments before you with the more Freedom, because, I hope, no one will suspect my Zeal for the Support of our present happy F Establishment. *Revolution* Principles are those I have always professed; and upon these Principles I must think it my Duty, at such a dangerous Conjunction, to talk freely, as well as sincerely, to my Sovereign. I never pretended to any Knack at Panegyrick-making; but were I as good at it as *Pliny*, *Boileau*, or any of those mercenary Panegyrists that are usually entertained by arbitrary Sovereigns, I should think, that at such

such a dangerous Crisis, a sincere and right Advice would be a better Testimony of my Zeal for my Sovereign's Service, than the most elegant and best-turn'd Panegyrick upon the Wisdom, the Justice, the Mildness, and Lenity of his Reign; and, I am sure, it would be much more consistent with the Dignity of this House, and more conformable to the Example of our Ancestors upon all such Occasions.

I shall now give you a regular Debate we had in our Club, upon a very new and extraordinary Occasion, which was introduced as follows: On the first of November, our Club having assumed a proper Character, L. Valerius Flaccus stood up, and in the Character of Sir W——m Ynge, spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. Chairman,

GENTLEMEN must be so sensible of the Danger we are in at present, and it has already been set in so strong a Light, that I need not add much to animate their Zeal upon the present Occasion. A heavy and expensive, and I am sorry to say, an, as yet, unsuccessful War abroad; and a formidable Rebellion, rendered still more formidable by its being hitherto successful, at home; are Circumstances that may shake even the most steady Resolution, and must become terrible, when we consider, that our Liberties, our Properties, our Religion, and our Independency as a Nation, depend upon this double Event. In this Situation, it must be a Comfort to every Man who wishes well to his Country, to find so brave a Spirit so generally prevail among the People. This Spirit prevails, not only among the People of inferior Rank, but among those of the most noble and greatest Families in the Kingdom, as Gentlemen may see by some of the Estimates now lying upon our Table,

By these Estimates, Sir, it appears, that several Noblemen have resolved not only to venture their own Lives in Defence of their King and Country, but to make use of all the Interest they have in their several Counties for raising Regiments of Horse and Foot for the publick Service in this pressing Emergency. As all the regular Regiments in the Service are now to be very much augmented, and as a great Number of Recruits must be wanted for that Purpose, Gentlemen must be sensible, that it would have been impossible to have raised new Regiments in the common Way of Recruiting. This his Majesty foresaw, and at the same Time he foresaw, that it would be absolutely necessary for the publick Safety, to raise several new Regiments. He had no Power by our Laws to press any Man of Character into the Service; and as to Vagabonds and others who might by Law be pressed, it was foreseen, that all the Recruits we could get in that Way, would be necessary for completing and augmenting the old Regiments.

From hence, Gentlemen may see, what a Difficulty his Majesty was under, with respect to the raising of new Regiments. For extricating him out of this Difficulty, several Noblemen bravely and generously offered, not only to make use of their Interest, but to encourage by their Example, Men of Substance and Character, to enlist themselves in the Service of their Country, provided his Majesty would but give them Commissions for that Purpose. They desired nothing for the Expence of recruiting; they desired nothing for the Expence of mounting or cloathing: All they desired was, that the Regiments, when raised, might be paid by the Publick. This was a Proposal so generous and so reasonable, that his Majesty could not refuse accepting it in the most gracious Manner; and I am persuaded, this House

House will most readily agree to the Maintaining of these Regiments, till the Rebellion be totally extinguished, and the Nation happily delivered from that Danger wherewith it is at present threatned. It is not proposed, Sir, that the Regiments to be raised by these Noblemen should be any longer kept on Foot; and, therefore, the Expence of maintaining them is, by the Estimate now before you, reckoned only for four Months or 122 Days. By that Time, it is to be hoped, that with the Assistance of Providence, and by the wise Measures his Majesty has concerted, we shall be able to defeat and disperse those desperate Men, who have so wickedly and treasonably combined with our foreign Enemies, to bring Ruin and Destruction upon their native Country; and when we have got rid of this domestick Danger, I hope, the Army we have now on Foot, with the Assistance of our Allies upon the Continent, will enable us to restore the Balance of Power, and secure the Liberties of Europe, by compelling the House of Bourbon, those Disturbers of Europe's Repose, to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace.

We must consider, Sir, and I hope Gentlemen will consider it with the Attention it deserves: I say, we must consider, that the Rebellion in the North is not the only Danger we have at present to apprehend: We have Numbers of Papists and disaffected People in all Parts of the Kingdom, and we have two potent, hostile, and maritime Kingdoms preparing in several of their Ports to invade us. For this Reason, we must not only have a sufficient Army to march against the Rebels in the North, but we must also have great Numbers of Troops stationed in all the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, both to prevent Insurrections and to oppose Invasions, in case our foreign Enemies should escape our Fleets,

and land with a Number of regular Troops in some Part of England. We may by Means of our Navy prevent their invading us with a great Army; but it is impossible to guard the Seas, so as to prevent their stealing in upon us with a small Number of Troops; and tho' the Disaffected may now seem to be quiet, tho' some of them may now appear zealous for supporting the Government, yet if they should once see but a small Number of foreign Troops landed, with Arms and Ammunition for all such as might join them, I am afraid, they would then throw off the Mask, and instead of an Army of Rebels in Scotland, we should have such Armies to encounter in many Parts of England.

If Gentlemen consider this, they must see, that we ought to have a much greater Number of Troops on Foot, than may at first View seem necessary, for opposing and defeating the Army of Rebels in the North, and therefore, I hope, they will unanimously agree to the Motion I am to make, which is, *To resolve, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum not exceeding 64360l. 13s. $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted to his Majesty, for the Pay of 13 Regiments of Foot, under the Command of several Noblemen, for 122 Days, from the respective Times of their being raised.* Before I sit down, I must acquaint Gentlemen, that after this Motion is agreed to, which I do not in the least question, I shall then move, *To resolve, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that a Sum not exceeding 13176l. 12s. be granted to his Majesty, for the Pay of two Regiments of Horse, under the Command of certain Noblemen, for 122 Days, from the respective Times of their being raised.*

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

GOVERNOR

Governor SHIRLEY's ACCOUNT of the Siege and Surrender of LOUISBOURG, and the Reduction of CAPE BRETON; in a LETTER to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE *.

THE Forces raised within the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, being about 3250 Men, exclusive of Commission Officers, embark'd the 24th of *March*, 1744-5, in 7 Weeks from the Time of issuing Governor *Shirley's* Proclamation for raising them, under Convoy of the *Shirley-Galley*, then in the Employ of that Government, and now his Majesty's Frigate *Shirley*, Capt. *Rous* Commander, and arrived the 4th of *April* at *Canso*, appointed by the Governor to be the Place of Rendezvous for the Transports and Cruizers, and for a Communication of Intelligence between himself at *Boston*, General *Pepperell's* Camp before the Town of *Louisbourg*, and Mr. *Warren* from the Ships before the Harbour, and for lodging all Stores not in immediate Use in the Camp and Fleet; where they found the *New-Hampshire* Forces, being 304, inclusive of Commission Officers, arrived 4 Days before them, and were joined the 25th of the same Month by the *Connecticut* Forces, being 516, including Commission Officers. *Chapeaurouge Bay*, which was the Place appointed for landing the Troops, being so filled with Ice, as to make their Landing impracticable before, they were detained there till the latter End of the Month; in which Time the General drew up, and reviewed the Forces on *Canso-Hill*, and formed the several Detachments ordered to be employ'd in the several Attacks proposed to be made immediately after their landing at *Flat Point Cove*, within three Miles of the Town of *Louisbourg*, to the W. S. W. and four Miles distant from the Grand Battery to the S. W. according to the Plan of Operations concerted at *Boston*, and there given him in Charge by the Governor's written Orders.

On *April* 18, the *Renomee*, a French Ship of War of 30 Guns, nine Pounders, with 300 Seamen and 50 Marines, being charged with publick Dispatches, fell in with the armed Vessels in the Service of the *Massachusetts's* Government before *Louisbourg* Harbour, where she maintained a running Fight with them, but got clear by out-sailing them. This Ship afterwards fell in with the *Connecticut* Troops under the Convoy of their own Colony Sloop, and the *Road Island* Sloop, the latter of which she attack'd and damaged considerably; but

the Sloop got off, as did the Troops with their other Convoy during the Engagement. And after having made two more Attempts to push into the Harbour, and been again hindered and chased by the *Massachusetts's* Cruizers, the Ship returned to France without having delivered her Packets; from whence she sailed again the Beginning of *July*, with six Ships more, being the *British* Squadron, for *Louisbourg*.

On *April* 29, the Troops embarked in four Divisions of Transports, and sailed from *Canso* for *Chapeaurouge Bay*, under Convoy of one armed Snow and two arm'd Sloops in the Service of the *Massachusetts's* Government, under Fire of whose Cannon they were to land. And at the same Time a Detachment of 270 Men, under the Command of a Colonel, and Convoy of an armed Sloop in the Pay of the *New-Hampshire* Government, were sent to *St. Peter's*, a small French Settlement on *Cape Breton*, with Orders (pursuant to the before-mention'd Plan of Operations) to take the Place, burn the Houses, and demolish the Fort; which was accordingly effected.

On the 30th, between Nine and Ten in the Morning, the Fleet, having the main Body of the Troops on board, came to an Anchor in *Chapeaurouge Bay*, at the Distance of about two Miles from *Flat Point Cove*; where being discovered by the Enemy, a Party of about 150 Men were detached from *Louisbourg*, under the Command of Captain *Morepang* and M. *Boularderie*, to oppose their landing: Whereupon General *Pepperell* having made a Feint to land a Party in Boats at the Cove, in order to draw the Enemy thither, did, by a Signal from the Vessels, cause those Boats suddenly to row back, and join another Party of Boats under his Stern, out of which were landed, at two Miles Distance from the Cove, about 100 of our Men, before the Enemy could come round to oppose them, who, notwithstanding the Enemy had the Advantage of being covered by their Woods, attack'd them so briskly, that they killed six of them upon the Spot, took as many Prisoners, (among whom was M. *Boularderie*) wounded several more, and, after exchanging some Shot, put the rest to Flight, (some of whom were taken Prisoners the next Day) with the Damage sustained on our Side, of only two Men being slightly wounded: Two Thousand of the Troops were landed the same Day, and the Remainder the Day following. On the next Day, a Detachment of 400 of our Men marched round to the North-East Harbour, behind the Range of Hills there,

* See London Magazine for 1745, p. 353, 354.

where they burnt all the Enemy's Houses and Stores in that Neighbourhood, at the Distance of about a Mile from the Grand Battery, whereby such a Terror was struck into them, that the same Night they deserted that Battery, leaving the Artillery, consisting of 28 Cannon of 42 Pound Shot, and two of 18 Pound, and the Ordnance Stores belonging to it, (except their Powder, which they threw into a Well) so precipitately, that they only spiked up their Cannon in a slight Manner, without knocking off any of the Trunnions, or doing other Damage to them, and but very little to the Carriages.

The next Morning, May 3, a Party of about 15 or 16 of our Men discovered that the Enemy had abandoned the Grand Battery, and drove off a Party of them, which attempted to re-land there, that Morning, in Boats, notwithstanding they stood on the open Beach, exposed to the Fire of the Enemy's Cannon from the Town, and their Musquetry from the Boats: And notwithstanding an incessant Fire from the Enemy's Cannon and Mortars in the Town, at the Distance of 5913 Feet from it, and from the Island Battery, at the Distance of 4800 Feet, our Troops, by the next Day, cleared 3 of the Cannon in the Grand Battery, which pointed against the Town, and returned their Fire upon the Enemy there, and also from other of the Guns, which pointed against the Island Battery, and were, by Degrees, unspiked in a few Days.

In short, our Troops, within the Compass of 23 Days from the Time of their first landing, erected five Fascine Batteries against the Town, consisting of Cannon, some of 42 Pound Shot, others of 22 Pound, and others of 9 Pound; Mortars of 13, 11, and 9 Inches Diameter, with some Cohorns; all which were transported by Hand, with incredible Labour and Difficulty, and most of them above 2 Miles, all the Ground over which they were drawn, except small Patches, or Hills of Rocks, being a deep Morass, in which, whilst the Cannon were upon Wheels, they often sunk so deep, as not only to bury the Carriages, but the whole Body of the Cannon likewise: Horses and Oxen could not be employ'd in this Service, but all must be drawn by Men themselves, up to the Knees in Mud at the same Time; the Nights in which the Work was to be done, cold and foggy, their Tents bad, there being no proper Materials for Tents to be had in New England, at the Outset of the Expedition. But notwithstanding these Difficulties, and many of the People being barefooted, and almost without Cloaths, by Means of this Service, in which they had

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worn them out, and their being taken down with Fluxes, so that at one Time there were 1500 Men incapable of Duty, occasioned by their Fatigue, they went on cheerfully without being discouraged, or murmuring, and, by the Help of Sledges, transported the Cannon and Mortars over these Ways, which the French had always thought impassable for such heavy Weights, and was indeed impracticable by any People of less Resolution and Perseverance, or less Experience in removing heavy Bodies; and besides this, they had all their Provisions and heavy Ammunition, which they daily made use of, to bring from the Camp over the same Way upon their Backs.

To annoy our People in making their Approaches, and carrying on their Batteries, the Enemy erected new Works, where they mounted some Cannon, from whence, as well as from the Cannon of other Batteries, and from their Mortars, they continually maintained a strong Fire, till their Cannon was silenced by being dismounted, or having their Men beat off by our Cannon.

The most advanced of our five Batteries, which was finished on May 17, was within the Distance of 250 Yards from the West Gate of the Town; so that from this Battery several of the Enemy were killed by our Musquetry, as were some of our Men by the Enemy's from the Walls; and indeed this Battery was so near the Enemy's Works, that our Men were obliged to load the Cannon there under the Fire of their Musquetry, which was very sharp on both Sides, the Enemy generally opening the Action every Morning with the Fire of their Small Arms upon this Battery, for two Hours, which was constantly returned with Advantage on our Side. The Execution done from these, and the Grand Battery, was very considerable: The West Gate was entirely beat down, the Wall adjoining very much battered, and a Breach made in it at about 10 Feet from the Bottom of the Wall. The Circular Battery of 16 Cannon, 24 Pounders, near the West Gate, (and the principal one against Ships next to the Grand Battery, and Island Battery) was almost entirely ruined, and all the Cannon but three dismounted. Their North East Battery, consisting of two Lines of 42 and 32 Pounders, in all 17 Cannon, another principal Battery against Ships, was damaged, and the Men beat off from their Guns. The West Flank of the King's Bastion, belonging to the Citadel, and the Battery there of six 24 Pounders, which pointed to the Land Side, and greatly annoy'd our Works, was almost demolished. Two Cavaliers of two 24 Pounders, each raised during the Siege, and two other Cannon of the same Weight

7 f f

6 f

of Metal, run out at two Embrazures, cut thro' the Parapet at the West Gate at the same Time (all pointing against our Batteries) were damaged and silenced. The Citadel was very much damaged; several Houses in the City entirely demolished, and almost every one more less hurt; and *Mauripas-Gate*, at the Easternmost Part of the City, shatter'd: And as cross Fires from the Cannon and Mortars, and even from our Musquetry, ranged thro' the Houses and Streets in every Part of the City, and thro' the Enemy's Parades, whereby many were killed, it drove the Inhabitants out of their Houses into Casemates, and other covered Holds, where they were obliged to take Refuge for several Weeks: And besides this, the Fire from the Grand Battery damaged also the Barracks of the Island Battery.

During this Time, our Parties of Scouts so thoroughly ranged the Woods, that they seldom returned without bringing in some Prisoners, which very much confined the Enemy within their Walls, who were constantly worsted in all Skirmishes, and repulsed in every Sally which they made, and frequently by an inferior Number of our Men, and with very little Loss, upon these Occasions, sustained on our Side, the chief of which, was a Party of 18 of our Men straggling contrary to Orders, being surprized, and cut off by a large Number of *Indians*; and another of 9, coming on Shore out of one of their Cruizers, to water, without their Arms, being likewise surprized and cut off by some *Indians*.

On May 26, after some effectual Preparations for making an Attack upon the Enemy's Island Battery, which is a strong Fort built on a rocky Island, at the Entrance into the Harbour, mounted with 30 Cannon of 28 Pound Shot, and having several Swivel Guns upon its Breast-Work, and two Brass 10-Inch Mortars, and 180 Men, it was at Night attempted by a Party of 400 of our Men in Boats; but from the Strength of the Place, and the Advantage the Enemy had by being under Cover, and our Men exposed in open Boats, the Surf running high, our Men not being thoroughly acquainted with the best Place for landing, and the Enemy besides, (as is most probable) being apprized of their Design, they were repulsed with the Loss of having about 60 killed and drowned, and 116 taken Prisoners; yet under these Disadvantages several of them advanced within the Enemy's Battery, and maintained a Fight with them for some Time before they surrendered, and killed some of them.

It being judged of the utmost Consequence to make ourselves Masters of the Island Battery, as it was thought extremely

dangerous for his Majesty's Ships to have entered the Harbour till the Enemy could be annoy'd in that Battery; and it being, after the last Attempt, thought impracticable to reduce it by Boats, it was determined to erect a Battery near the Light-House opposite to it, at 3400 Feet Distance from it; and the same was, by June 11, notwithstanding the almost insuperable Difficulties which attended the Drawing of the Cannon up a steep Bank and Rock, raised in such Manner, as not to be exposed to more than 4 of the Enemy's Cannon, and at the same Time to flank a Line of above 20 of their Guns; and two 18 Pounders were on that Day mounted, and began to play; and by the 14th, four more Cannon of 18 Pound Shot were added; and on the 15th, a Mortar of 13 Inches Diameter was removed thither, out of which 19 Bombs were thrown, 17 whereof fell within the Island Battery, and one of them upon the Magazine; and this, together with the Fire from our Cannon, to which the Enemy was very much exposed, they having but little to shelter them from the Shot, which ranged quite thro' their Line of Barracks, so terrified them, that many of them left the Fort and ran into the Water for Refuge.

And now, the Grand Battery being in our Possession, the Island Battery, (esteemed by the French the *Palladium* of *Louisbourg*) so much annoy'd from the Light-house Battery, that they could not entertain Hopes of keeping it much longer; the Enemy's North-East Battery being damaged, and so much exposed to the Fire from our Advanced Battery, that they could not stand to their Guns; the Circular Battery ruined, and all its Guns, but three, dismounted, whereby the Harbour was disarmed of all its principal Batteries; the West Gate of the City being demolished, and a Breach made in the adjoining Wall; the West Flank of the King's Bastion almost ruined; and most of their other Guns, which had been mounted during the Time of the Siege, being silenced; all the Houses and other Buildings within the City (some of which were quite demolished) so damaged, that but one among them was left unhurt; the Enemy extremely harassed by their long Confinement within their Casemates, and other covered Holds, and their Stock of Ammunition being almost exhausted, Mr. *Duchambon* sent out a Flag of Truce to the Camp, on June 15, in the Afternoon, desiring Time to consider of Articles of Capitulation, which was accordingly granted them till next Morning, when they sent Articles in, which were rejected by the General and Commanders, and others proposed by them in their stead,

head, and accepted by the Enemy: And Hostages being exchanged on the same Day for the Performance of the Articles, on the 17th of June, the City and Fortresses were surrendered, and the Garrison and all the Inhabitants, to the Number of 2000, capable of bearing Arms, made Prisoners, to be transported to France, with all their personal Effects. During the whole Siege, we had not more than 101 Men killed by the Enemy, and all other Accidents, and about 30 died of Sicknefs. And, according to the best Accounts, there were killed of the Enemy within the Walls, about 300, besides Numbers that died by being confined within the Casmates.

I omit the Breaking-up of 8 other Fishing-Settlements on this Island, besides those at St. Peter's, already mentioned; and the Burning of several Houses at St. John's Island within the Time of the Siege, by Companies put on board some of the Cruizers.

By this Representation of the Services of his Majesty's Land Forces, I would not be thought to exclude his Majesty's Ships from their just Share in the Reduction of this Place. Commodore Warren, upon whom I very much depended from the Beginning for Assistance and Success in this Enterprize, did, upon his receiving Orders by his Majesty's Sloop *Hind*, the 9th of March, to proceed to Boston, and concert Measures with me for the protection of *Nova Scotia*, and the Annoyance of the Enemy's Settlements, &c. immediately proceed with his Majesty's Ships *Superbe*, *Mormaid*, and *Launceston*, under his Command, for Boston; but, upon getting Intelligence at Sea of the Departure of the *New England* Land Forces, for *Canso*, tho' he was then within 30 Leagues of Boston, without Refreshments, or his Complement of Ordnance Stores, and one of his Ships not very fit for immediate Service, failed directly for that Place; where having overtaken the Forces, and conferred with the General by Letter, upon his Majesty's Service in the Expedition; and it being thought adviseable by both, that the Ships should directly proceed before *Louisbourg* Harbour to cut off Supplies and Intelligence from the Enemy, immediately proceeded there, and most effectually blocked up the Harbour; and by engaging and taking the *Vigilant**, a French Ship of War of 64 Guns, bound for *Louisbourg* with some Ordnance Stores, cut off from the Enemy all Hopes of Supplies, and gave great Spirits to the Land Forces in carrying on the Siege; and afterwards, upon his Majesty's Ship *Chester*'s Arrival from

England to reinforce him, and receiving Advice that the *Canterbury* and *Sunderland* were following, determined to enter the Harbour as soon as those Ships should join him, and attack the Town and Batteries with his Majesty's Ships, whilst the Land Forces made an Assault upon the City by Land; which was agreed on between Mr. Warren and the General, to be made the 16th of June, and the Ships were accordingly clearing on the 15th, in order to enter the Harbour, but were prevented by the Enemy's making Proposals for a Capitulation: And, indeed, Mr. Warren offered his Assistance for his Majesty's Service in every Shape.

As the following Extract of a Letter from *Louisbourg*, dated July 9, 1746, contains several curious Observations in relation to Cape Breton, as well as some Advices from thence, it will be no disagreeable Sequel to the above Account of the Reduction of that Island.

EMBRACE this Opportunity of writing to you, by the Express Ship, arriv'd here from Admiral *Martin*, giving an Account of the *Brest* Squadron, bound this Way, with a Fleet of Transports. As this has been expected some Time, we have been preparing for them ever since the Arrival of Admiral *Townshend*, which was in the Beginning of May; so that if Monsieur comes, he will meet with a warmer Reception than he imagines; and I had much rather hear of their making an Attack at *Louisbourg*, than at the *Orkneys*, or any other Part of Scotland.

We have heard of Duke *William*'s Conquest over the Rebels; and Admiral *Townshend*, on receiving the agreeable News, appointed a Day of Rejoicing for the same; which was kept with the greatest Loyalty by all Ranks and Degrees of Persons.

Admiral *Warren* has been gone to *New-England* some Time, but is expected here hourly; there being an Expedition on Foot against *Canada*, which I believe will not be accomplish'd this Season, by reason that the Men of War and Transports, expected from England, are not yet arriv'd.

We expect to leave this Place in the Fall of the Year, it being suppos'd that Admiral *Warren* will have the Command of this Expedition by Sea, and Admiral *Townshend* come home. The Men of War here are the *Vigilant* of 70 Guns; the *Kingfisher*, *Canterbury*, and *Pembroke*, 60 each; the *Norwich*, 50; *Dover*, *Kinsale*, and *Torrington*, 40 each; and the *Rye*, of 20 Guns.

* Besides the *Superbe*, the *Mermaid*, *Eltham*, *Massachusetts*'s Frigate, and *Shirley Galley*, were all in the Engagement, and at the Taking of her.

However useful this Place may be in Point of Commerce, to answer the great Ends of the State, or to check the growing Power of *France*; it certainly is not, at present, the most agreeable Place to live in, as being extremely damp, cold, and foggy; so that sometimes we don't see the Sun, tho' in Summer, for a Fortnight together. But I take the Case to be here, as in all uncultivated Countries in this Climate, where the Earth, for Want of being stir'd and manur'd, imbibes infinite Damp and Cold, which overpowers and chills the pregnant Salts, and renders them unoperative; but otherwise, we have only the Disadvantage of lying on the wrong Side of the Mountains, from whence the Winter Air must blow excessive cold. You may naturally infer from hence, that if we keep this Place, and that Commerce shall flourish, the Country will, by Degrees, become finely cultivated, and then the present Inconveniences vanish: For which Reason I much wish, that, if *Canada* be taken, it may be effectually destroy'd; for if it be kept, the Inhabitants will generally leave this Place to go thither. On the contrary, if *Quebeck* be destroy'd, the Indian Trade may be brought down hither, which will not only bring Inhabitants from all Parts of his Majesty's Dominions, and render the Place rich and flourishing, but will also more naturally strengthen and support this Infant Colony, by uniting all our Power in these Parts into one compleat Body, which no foreign Power will ever be able to break; but, if extended, will always lie open, weak, and defenceless, besides the putting of the Nation to an immense and needless Expence. This was evidently the Case of the *French*, who, tho' established here, ever since the Year 1632, when it was given up to them by Treaty, we find, had not made themselves strong enough to resist the small Power we brought to reduce it; because of extending themselves over a large Tract of Country, which *France* was in no Sense able to people.

The great End of keeping this Place seems rather intended to deprive *France* of two important Branches of Commerce, viz. the Fishery and Peltry Trade, than that the first needs, in any Sense to be carried on here; but the good Harbour we have, will not only answer all the Conveniences of Commerce, but likewise be such a right Situation for Part of our naval Force, as that, if we take and destroy *Quebeck*, may prevent the Resettling of the *French*; and, by cutting off all Communication with their Settlements, on the *Mesabache* River in the South, by the Back of our Plantations, effectually secure them for ever.

I have only two Points more to commu-

nicate to you as a Person of Trade. The first is, To establish a strong Post at the Entrance of *St. Lawrence* River; from whence, by small Vessels, and flying Parties, the *French* may be prevented from creeping gradually in again. The last is, To pursue the *French* Scheme, of giving a Sum of Money to every Man that marries an *Indian* Woman; thereby to gradually unite these wild People with us, in one and the same Interest. If not approv'd, give the same Sum to those who marry honest poor Maids, from home; many of whom, for Want of little Fortunes, are deprived of Husbands, and a future Generation of labouring People lost to the Community.

The following Relation will give some Idea of the Principles of the Manchester Rebels, lately executed (see p. 376.) even at their last Moments, and will show how insensible they were of the Mischiefs they had done their Country, as also how far Ignorance, Bigotry, and Obstinacy will carry Men, to make them die with a seeming Unconcern in a bad Cause.

FROM their first Confinement they all, except *Blood*, liv'd in Mirth and Jollity, upon the richest Wines and the most delicate Food, vainly thinking they should not die, but be exchanged as Prisoners of War, by Virtue of *French* Commissions.

After Sentence was pass'd upon *Townley*, a Friend of his coming to see him in the *New Gaol*, said to him, 'I believe, Sir, you deceived yourself, in imagining you should be able to clear up your Innocence, with regard to the Part which you have been supposed to have had in the Rebellion; and that you was not quite right in supposing that you could invalidate the Credit of the King's Witnesses.' To which *Townley*, with Tears in his Eyes, reply'd, 'My dear Friend, I never thought it would come to this.'

Fletcher acknowledg'd, that he had brought his Misfortune upon himself by his Obstinacy; for that his Mother had begg'd and intreated of him, even on her Knees, that he would keep himself out of the Rebellion; and when no Persuasions could prevail upon him, she offer'd him 1000*l.* to do with as he pleas'd, if he would hearken to her Advice; but all to no Purpose.

Some of *Blood*'s Acquaintance that came to visit him the Night before he suffer'd, flatter'd him with Hopes of a Reprieve: But he paid little Regard to what they said, and answer'd, 'That he entertain'd no such Hopes; that he had been long in Expectation of Death, was prepared for it, and was not in the least afraid to meet it; for that

that all Men must die, and he had as lieve die now as a great while hence.

The Day before the Execution *Dawson's* Father came to see him, in order to take his final Leave of him, when falling on his Neck, he was just able to say, 'O my dear Child, what would I give were it in my Power to save thee!'—with other melting Excessions, which brought Tears from the Eyes of all that beheld them: And thus he held him fast lock'd in his Embrace for some Time.—Words cannot express this moving Scene.

That Night also the Father of Mr. *Chadwick* came, and appeared in such deep Affliction for the unhappy Fate of his Son, that the young Man could not forbear being affected with his Tenderness. This was the more remarkable, as he was always noted for being a Man of an undaunted Resolution, and that this was the first Time, since his Imprisonment, that he had discovered any Concern about his Condition. Counsellor *Morgan's* Wife also came to take her Leave of him the same Night.

A young Gentleman, who had often been familiar with them in *Newgate*, coming to see and take his Leave of them the Morning they were executed, could not forbear even with Tears, expressing his extreme Concern for their approaching Fate. But they, with the greatest seeming Unconcern, bid him not grieve for them; for that they were happy, having done nothing that they saw Cause to repent of, and would do the same again had they the same Opportunity.

The same Morning, whilst they were at Breakfast, Mr. *Chadwick* said to Mr. *Barwick*, 'Ah! Duke, (for this is the Name that *Barwick* went by in the Rebel Army) our Time draws very near; tho' as to my Part I am as hearty as ever I was in my Life.' Mr. *Barwick* replied, 'As to my Part, I think we all look pretty well, and I declare Death don't shock me in the least. I hope God Almighty will be merciful to us all; for I can lay my Hand on my Heart, and say, that the greatest Injury I ever did was to myself and Relations; and tho' I have brought them and myself to Disgrace, they have been so kind to forgive me, and would have saved my Life, had it been in their Power.'

The Warrant for their Execution was not sent from the Secretary's Office till Two o'Clock in the Afternoon preceding the Day of their Execution; and when they were inform'd they must die the next Day, they seem'd not at all shock'd, but rather cheerful, only saying, *God's Will be done*. They went to Rest at the usual Hour, but first took Leave of all their Friends.

The next Morning they were call'd up about Six o'Clock, and unloos'd from the Floor, to which they had been chain'd

down ever since Sentence of Death was pass'd upon them. They then order'd Coffee to be got ready for their Breakfast as soon as they were brought down into the Yard; and after Breakfast they had their Irons knocked off.

When the Halter was put about *Sydall*, he was observ'd to tremble very much; tho' he endeavour'd to conceal his Disorder from the Spectators, by taking a Pinch of Snuff, as the Executioner was fastening his Hands; and lifting up his Eyes, said, *O Lord help me*.

At the Gallows they were not attended by any Minister, either of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Religion. All the Assistance they had in their last Moments was from Mr. *Morgan*, who read to them Prayers and other pious Meditations, out of a Book of Devotion; to which they all seem'd very attentive.

When they had finish'd their Devotions, every one of them took some Papers out of the Book which *Morgan* held in his Hand, and threw them among the Mob. The Contents of the Papers were, That they died in a just Cause; that they did not repent of what they had done, and doubted not but their Deaths would be reveng'd; with several other treasonable Expressions. [Some of these Papers were carried by the Sheriff to the Secretaries of State.]

They were then tied up to the Gallows, and in about five Minutes the Executioner cut down the Body of Mr. *Townley*, and laid it on a Stage prepared for the Purpose. The Body being stript, and laid at Length, having some Signs of Life in it, the Executioner struck it several Blows on the Breast, then cut off his Head, scarr'd his Limbs, took out his Bowels, and flung them into the Fire that had been lighted near the Gallows.

The next he cut down was *Morgan*, whom he laid on the Stage, and serv'd in the same Manner, except beating on the Breast, for he was already dead; and so of the rest, till he had finish'd the whole Execution.

Dawson was the last; and when the Executioner had thrown his Bowels and Heart into the Fire, he cry'd out *God save King George*, at which the Multitude of Spectators gave three loud Huzzas.

The SPEECH of the Earl of CROMARTY, on Wednesday, July 30, upon his being ask'd, Why Judgment of Death should not pass against him? (See p. 374.)

My Lords,

I Have now the Misfortune to appear before your Lordships, guilty of an Offence of

of such a Nature as justly merits the highest Indignation of his Majesty, your Lordships and the Publick; and it was from a Conviction of my Guilt that I did not presume to trouble your Lordships with any Defence. As I have committed Treason, it is the last Thing I would attempt to justify: My only Plea shall be, your Lordships Compassion; my only Refuge, his Majesty's Clemency. Under this heavy Load of Affliction I have still the Satisfaction, my Lords, of hoping, that my past Conduct, before the breaking out of the Rebellion, was irreproachable, as to my Attachment to the present happy Establishment, both in Church and State: And, in Evidence of my Affection to the Government, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, I appeal to the then Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces at *Inverness*, and to the Lord President of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, who, I am sure, will do Justice to my Conduct upon that Occasion. But, my Lords, notwithstanding my determined Resolution in favour of the Government, I was unhappily seduced from that Loyalty in an unguarded Moment, by the Arts of desperate and designing Men. And it is notorious, my Lords, that no sooner did I awake from that Delusion, than I felt a Remorse for my Departure from my Duty; but it was then too late.

Nothing, my Lords, remains, but to throw myself, my Life and Fortune, upon your Lordships Compassion; but of these, my Lords, as to myself, it is the least Part of my Suffering. I have involved an affectionate Wife, with an unborn Infant, as Parties of my Guilt, to share its Penalties: I have involved my eldest Son, whose Infancy and Regard to his Parents, hurried him down the Stream of Rebellion: I have involved also eight innocent Children, who must feel their Parent's Punishment before they know his Guilt. Let them, my Lords, be Pledges to his Majesty; let them be Pledges to your Lordships; let them be Pledges to my Country for Mercy; let the silent Eloquence of their Grief and Tears; let the powerful Language of innocent Nature supply my Want of Eloquence and Persuasion; let me enjoy Mercy, but no longer than I deserve it; and let me no longer enjoy Life than I shall use it to deface the Crimes I have been guilty of. Whilst I thus intercede to his Majesty, thro' the Mediation of your Lordships, for Mercy; let my Remorse for my Guilt as a Subject; let the Sorrow of my Heart as a Husband; let the Anguish of my Mind as a Father, speak the rest of my Misery. As

your Lordships are Men, feel as Men; but may none of you ever suffer the smallest Part of my Anguish.

But if, after all, my Lords, my Safety shall be found inconsistent with that of the Publick, and nothing but my Blood can atone for my unhappy Crime; if the Sacrifice of my Life, my Fortune and Family, is judg'd indispensably necessary for stopping the loud Demands of publick Justice; and if the bitter Cup is not to pass from me, Not mine, but thy Will, O God, be done.

The Condemnation of the three Rebel Lords.
(See p. 374.)

ON Friday, August 1, the Lord High Steward went to *Westminster-Hall*, in grand Procession, and after being seated, and the Peers in their Robes, Proclamation was made for Silence, and for bringing the Prisoners to the Bar, which was done accordingly, with the Axe carried before them.

Then the Earls of *Kilmarnock* and *Cromarty* were ask'd, If they had any Thing to propose, why Judgment should not pass against them; to which they answer'd in the Negative.

Then his Grace inform'd Lord *Balmorino*, that having started an Objection, desired Council, and had their Assistance, he was now to make use of it, if he thought fit to argue that Point. To this his Lordship answer'd, he was sorry for the Trouble he had given his Grace and the Peers; that he would not have taken that Step, if he had not been persuaded, there was some Ground for the Objection; but that his Council having satisfied him there was nothing therein that could turn to his Service, he declined having them heard, and was resolved to rely upon his Majesty's Mercy.

His Grace proceeded next to make a very clear, nervous, and pathetick Speech to the Prisoners, in which he explained the Nature, and insisted on the Circumstances attending, and the Consequences that followed their Crime; he shewed the Beauty and Excellency of our happy Constitution, in Church and State; he most agreeably touch'd on the Zeal expressed by all Ranks and Degrees of People, Clergy and Laity, Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, &c. in its Support; which shewed the Folly, as well as Wickedness, of every Attempt to subvert it; and having, in the most affecting Manner, applied in particular to the Lords at the Bar the Topics he had insisted upon, after a short Pause, he pronounced the following Sentence.

* The Law knows no other Sentence for Persons of the highest Rank, and 'tis by the Favour of the Crown that it is changed to Beheading.

That

That You *William Earl of Kilmarnock*,
George Earl of Cromarty, and *Arthur*
Lord Balmerino, return to the Prison
of the Tower, from whence you
came; from thence you must be
drawn to the Place of Execution;
when you come there, you must be
hang'd by the Neck, but not till you
be dead, for you must be cut down
alive, then your Bowels must be ta-
ken out, and burnt before your
Faces; then your Heads must be se-
vered from your Bodies; and each
of your Bodies divided into four
Quarters; and these must be at the
King's Disposal. And God Almighty
be merciful to your Souls.

Which done, the Prisoners were taken
from the Bar.

Then the Serjeant at Arms, crying *O Yes*,
said, *Our Sovereign Lord the King strictly*
charges and commands all Manner of Persons
to keep Silence, upon Pain of Imprisonment.

After which, the Lord High Steward stood
up uncovered, and declaring there was no-
thing more to be done by Virtue of the pre-
sent Commission, broke the Staff, and pro-
nounced it dissolved.

S I R,

THE following Letter from a Gentle-
man, whose Health would not per-
mit his personal Attendance in an high As-
sembly, was lately sent to a noble Lord.
It is genuine, and I think worthy the Peru-
sal of the Publick.

I am, Sir, &c.

My Lord,

THE melancholy Situation I am in is
not a little aggravated, by my re-
flecting on the Situation of my Country.
As your Lordship is so singular as to weigh
and consider the Constitution of *Great Bri-*
tain, and that of her Neighbours, and as
your Penetration and Judgment is equal to
your Birth and Dignity, I can run no Ha-
zard in laying my Thoughts before you,
not doubting but your Eloquence will
brighten and enforce them in a proper
Manner.

The Rebellion is happily suppressed, and
those concerned in it are become subject to
the Laws, and to the Laws I leave them.—
The great Work now to be done, is the
preventing a Rebellion for the future.—Any
Surgeon can cut off a Limb, but he is cer-
tainly the best who preserves it, and makes
it useful to the Body.

Papery laid the Foundation of this, as
well as of the last Rebellion, therefore let
us take away the Cause, and the Effect

ceases. I do not mean to take away in the
Manner the French have done, and conti-
nue to do, to what they call their *Huge-*
not Subjects. No, my Lord, I am not for
Dragooning, *Imprisonment*, *Banishment*, or
the *Gallies*; but still I am for *Self-Preser-*
vation, and for those Laws as will put it
out of their Power to hurt us, or themselves.

—Let us not be so vainly insolent as to
despise the Example of our younger Bro-
ther, the *Body Protestant of Ireland*.—To
their wise Laws is owing the Tranquillity
of that Kingdom. To the due Execution
of those Laws it is, that *Papery* is, in Ef-
fect, but amongst the lower Class, and at
this Day they are but *five to one*, when
in the Year 1687 they were *thirty-five*.—
Let us examine their salutary Laws, and
make them our own.

Whilst *Papery* decreases in *Ireland* ought
it to increase in *England*? Experience
shews it does, and demonstrates it by the
Numbers attending the *Papish Chapels*;—
by the many *Papish Physicians, Surgeons,*
Schoolmasters of all Sorts, *Valet de Chambers,*
Cooks, and *Footmen* to Numbers of our No-
bility, not forgetting *Madam la Gouvernesh* to
young Ladies.—Good God! is it possible
we can be so deluded, so stupid—as not to
perceive the pernicious Consequences to
us and our Posterity of such a Toleration!

We have another Set of People among
us, if possible, worse than *Papists*. I mean
Nonjurors.—Those who refused the Oaths
to King *William* might have had tender
Consciences; but a *Nonjuror* born since
those Days, is a declared Enemy to the
King; and to that Constitution he so nobly
supports. How Men are suffered to enjoy
the Benefit of those Laws they endeavour
to overturn, is, to me, a monstrous Ab-
surdity! I won't say it would be just to
compel them to come in; but, I am sure, it
would be prudent to compel them to go
out.

On the whole, my Lord, my Opinion is,
That the *Scotch Highlanders* be not only
stripped of their *Dress*, but likewise the
Habit of Slavery to their Lords; and this
can never rightly be done, but by making
them taste the *Sweets of Property*.—That
Papery be discouraged by Laws equal to
those of *Ireland*, and that those Laws be
not made a *dead Letter*.—That all Persons,
of what Degree soever, be obliged to take
the *Oaths*, or, at least, those of *Allegiance*.
—That all who appear as *Clergymen*, be
obliged to take the Oaths appointed by Act
of Parliament, or quit the *Dress* in every
Particular under a severe Penalty; for the
Mischief they do is intolerable.—In short,
my Lord, Laws of this Tendency, well
and vigorously executed, will, for ever pre-
vent, not only any future Rebellion, but
make

make us live in Peace and Tranquillity at home, tho' at War with all Europe.

I am, my Lord, &c.

On the Duke of Cumberland's Arrival at York in his Way to London, the following Speech was pronounced by the Archbishop, accompanied by the Dean and others of the Clergy; to which his Royal Highness was pleas'd to make a gracious Answer.

PERmit me, Sir, in the Name of my Brethren, the Clergy of this Diocese and Province, (the King's ever faithful Subjects) to testify to your Royal Highness their exceeding Joy at your happy and victorious Return out of the North. I want Words to express the Fulness of our grateful Hearts on this Occasion, and therefore I shall not attempt it. — Your Conduct, Royal Sir, has been glorious, and tho' the Things you have done for the Nation are singularly great, your Manner of performing them is still more to be admir'd. You have restor'd the publick Tranquillity at a very critical Season, and done it, Sir, as became your high Character, in every amiable Light. Courage is almost natural to a young Prince, and is inherent in your Royal Blood; Activity and Industry are often constitutional; but to plan a great Design maturely at a perilous Conjunction, to execute it with all the Coolness, Caution, and Providence of an old General, actuated with the Fire and Exertion of a young one, to use Moderation and Modesty in Success, and in the Midst of Victory, (where obdurate Perfidy did not call for exemplary Punishment) to treat unnatural unprovok'd Rebels to the best Government in the World, as deluded Subjects — These are Things, Sir, which Truth obliges me to say, (tho' unpolitely in the Hearing of your Royal Highness) shew the Greatness of your Understanding and the Goodness of your Heart, which make every Subject of Great Britain not only admire, and love, and serve you, as the Son of their Royal Master, and the Brother of their beloved Prince, but trust and depend upon you, as the happy Instrument of Heaven to save and protect and raise the Honour of the Nation. — Go on as you have begun, Great Sir, in the Paths of Virtue and true Glory, and may the good Providence of God always go along with you, direct all your Counsels, cover your Head in the Day of Battle, and, as you fight the Cause of Truth and Liberty, give uninterrupted Success to all your Undertakings.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of York were graciously receiv'd, and the following Speech was made by Mr. Recorder, on presenting the Freedom of the City to the Duke.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE City of York begs Leave to congratulate your Highness on your safe Arrival here, secure from those Dangers, which, for the Sake of your Country only, you expos'd yourself to; and to express their Sense of the Honour done them by being admitted into the Presence of their immediate Deliverer from all those Evils which Popery and Slavery threaten'd; the Preserver of all those Blessings to us, which, under his Majesty's most auspicious Government, we have in every Circumstance of Life the full Enjoyment of.

This City, had they had a more timely Notice of the Honour your Royal Highness now does them, would have attempted to have receiv'd your Highness in a Manner more agreeable to what they intended; but, at present, can only, as a small Testimony of their Duty to his Majesty and his Family, and as a small Acknowledgment of what they owe personally to your Royal Highness, beg your Acceptance of this Box, and to permit them to enrol your Name as a Member of this City, an Honour our Ancestors have in no Times ever equall'd, and which our Posterity must ever with Gratitude and Duty remember, so long as his Majesty's Family shall continue upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, and your Royal Highness's glorious and heroic Acts shall be remember'd, which we most sincerely wish may be as long as Time itself shall endure.

His Royal Highness had the same Honours paid him as he pass'd thro' Edinburgh, Newcastle upon Tyne, &c.

ACTS pass'd at the Close of the Session.

ON Tuesday, Aug. 12, the King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.*

AN Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1746; and for enabling his Majesty to raise a further Sum of Money for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned; and for the further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, Receipts, Annuity Orders, or other Orders lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

An Act for the further Punishment of Persons going armed or disguised, in Defiance of the Laws of Customs or Excise; and for indemnifying Offenders against those Laws upon the Terms in this Act mentioned; and for the Relief of Officers of the Customs in Informations upon Seizures.

An Act more effectually to prohibit and prevent Pastors or Ministers from officiating in Episcopal Meeting Houses in Scotland, without duly qualifying themselves according to Law, and to punish Persons for resorting to any Meeting Houses where such unqualified Pastors or Ministers shall officiate.

An Act for the more effectual Disarming the Highlands in Scotland, and for more effectually securing the Peace of the said Highlands, and for restraining the Use of the Highland Dress; and for further indemnifying such Persons as have acted in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government during the unnatural Rebellion; and for indemnifying the Judges, and other Officers of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, for not performing the Northern Circuit in May, 1746; and for obliging the Masters and Teachers of private Schools in Scotland to take the Oaths to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and to register the same.

An Act to allow the Purchase, for his Majesty's Use, of naval Stores brought into this Kingdom on board neutral Ships, by any of his Majesty's Ships, and to allow such Stores to be landed and entered during the Continuance of the present Wars with France and Spain, or either of them.

An Act to regulate the Insurance on Ships belonging to the Subjects of Great Britain, and on Merchandizes or Effects laden thereon.

An Act for amending the Laws relating to Bankrupts.

An Act more effectually to prevent the Frauds and Abuses committed in the Admeasurement of Coals within the City and Liberty of Westminster, and that Part of the Duchy of Lancaster adjoining thereto, and the several Parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, St. Mary le Bon, and such Part of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, as lies in the County of Middlesex.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices, Employments, and Promotions within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose.

And to five private Bills.

After which, his MAJESTY was pleased to make the following most gracious SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT put an End to this Session of Parliament, without expressing to you

my entire Satisfaction in your Proceedings. The Zeal and Vigour which you have so unanimously shewn for the Support of my Government, for suppressing the late Rebellion, and for bringing the Guilty to Justice, in which you have been so universally seconded by my good Subjects, have not only fully answer'd my Expectations, but give me the best Assurance, that you are determined to perfect this good Work, by settling our Tranquillity at home upon solid Foundations, and extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretender and all his Adherents.

The Powers, which you thought fit to repose in me on this Occasion, have been employed in the most proper and effectual Manner; and made strictly subservient to those Purposes only, for which you intended them: And it has pleased the Divine Providence, in a most signal Manner, to bless the Measures we have taken with Success. I am very sensible there are Matters of great Moment still behind, which are necessary for our lasting Security, and preventing the Calamities for the future; but as a Foundation is prudently laid for your proceeding upon them in the next Session, I was unwilling to detain you longer out of your respective Countries, at this advanced Season of the Year. I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Posture of Affairs abroad appears more favourable than when I last spoke to you. As soon as the Safety of my own Kingdoms would permit, I sent such a Body of Troops, as could be spared from hence, to strengthen the Allied Army in the Netherlands, for the Defence of the United Provinces, and opposing the further Progress of France on that Side. By Means of this Succour, and the other powerful Assistances, which you have enabled me to furnish, that Army has been very considerably augmented, and is become much stronger, than was expected at the Beginning of the Year. This Event, together with the happy Successes of the Austrian and Sardinian Armies in Italy, and some other Incidents, which have happened to the Advantage of the Common Cause, give us a better Prospect of bringing our Enemies to Reason, and procuring a safe and honourable Peace, which is my great End, and Aim.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The great Readiness, and Cheerfulness, with which you have granted me the Supplies, for the current Year, require my particular Thanks. I am very sensible of the extraordinary Difficulties, which the Circumstances of the Times brought upon this important Service, and upon the Publick Credit in general; and which nothing but

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but your Prudence and Firmness could have overcome. What you have given shall be strictly applied to the Purposes you intended; and you cannot but have observed my Desire to lessen the Publick Expence, as far as possible, by taking the first Opportunity to disband those Regiments, which the laudable and active Zeal of several of my faithful Subjects of the first Rank and Distinction, had added to our Strength on this Occasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have had such ample Experience of your unshaken Fidelity, and of your Affection, and Attachment to me and my Family, that I rely, with the utmost Confidence, on your future Conduct. I cannot doubt, that, during this Recess, you will, in your several Stations, use your utmost Endeavours to restore, and preserve the Peace of the Kingdom; to heal the Wounds which this unnatural Rebellion may have made; and to encourage, and cultivate in my Subjects, that Spirit of Loyalty, and of Zeal for the present Establishment, which has so remarkably appeared. The Impressions of it shall ever remain upon my Mind, and be demonstrated by the Continuance of my Vigilance, and Endeavours, to make them a happy People.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his MAJESTY'S Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 30th Day of September next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 30th Day of September next.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Saturday Noon, Aug. 16.

Whitehall, **Y**ESTERDAY in the Evening Aug. 15. arrived a Messenger, dispatched by Mr. Villettes, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of the King of Sardinia, with Letters to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, containing the following Accounts of the total Defeat of the French and Spanish Forces on the 10th Instant, N. S. upon the River Tidone, and of the Surrender of Placentia.

From the King of Sardinia's Camp at Borghetto, the 11th of August, N. S.

THE Motions of the King of Sardinia, with a considerable Body of the Army on the other Side of the Po, having obliged

the Enemy to abandon successively their Posts of Marignano, Lodi, Chignolo, St. Columbano, and others which they had between the Lambro and the Adda, and to draw nearer to their Intrenchments at Placentia and upon the Po, determined them at last to take a desperate Resolution, which was that of passing the Po, in order to attempt a Retreat towards Tortona. For that Purpose they drew down their Boats which they had upon the Lambro, and brought up the Po those which they had at Placentia, and with them laid two Bridges over the Po, between the Mouth of the Lambro and that of the Tidone, near the Cassines called la Corta di St. Andrea. They were finish'd the 9th in the Evening, and their several Bodies which had been posted at different Places, being drawn together at the said Bridges, the Army began to pass over them that same Evening, and all the Night between the 9th and 10th.

General Botta having Notice, from the Parties which patrolled along the Po, of the laying the said Bridges, and that the Enemy had began to pass over them, detached on the 9th, about Six o'Clock in the Evening, General Count Serbelloni, with a Body of between 6 and 7000 Men, who marched with all possible Expedition. The said General met on the Road Major General Count Gorani, who not having being able to make Head against the Enemies that had already passed, was returning with his Detachment, and another of 300 of our Horse and Dragoons, commanded by the Chevalier Orsichia, Major of the Dragoons of Piedmont. They joined General Serbelloni, and returned to the Enemy's Bridges, where being ranged in order of Battle, they began to engage, and maintained their Ground with that small Body till Ten the next Morning, when General Botta, who had marched at Midnight with all the regular Troops, arrived upon the Tidone. Then the Battle was renewed with more Fury, and lasted till Four in the Afternoon. The Enemy retiring in great Disorder, and breaking in upon one another, the Slaughter was very great, and especially of the French. The Austrians lost on their Side between 3 and 4000 Men, amongst whom General Barclay was left dead upon the Field of Battle, universally lamented. General Pallavicini was wounded on the Head, Serbelloni in the Thigh, Gorani in one Hand, Fochter in the Knee, and Andlau was likewise wounded. There are several more Officers killed or wounded, particularly amongst the Foot, who have suffered the most. But the Loss of the Enemy has been four Times as great. The Deserters and Prisoners give out, that it exceeds that which they sustained at the Battle of Placentia, but as yet no exact Account

count can be given of it. What is certain is, that we have taken from them 10 Pieces of Cannon, between 60 and 70 Officers, and 900 Soldiers Prisoners, 20 Colours and Standards, nine of which were taken by our Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, who began the Attack first, and have distinguished themselves in the most particular Manner. It is assured, that the greatest Part of the Artillery which the Enemy had with them, has been thrown into the *Po*, or left in the Bushes, as well as a great Part of their Equipages. The Remainder of their Army has taken the Rout of *Stradella*:

They have left no more than 700 Men at *Placentia* to guard the Castle, and, as it is said, 11,000 Sick in the Town, which is filled with vast Magazines. 'Tis likewise given out, that they have drawn out of it no more than 25 Pieces of Cannon, so that there are supposed to be about 75 remaining. They have burnt the Bridges they had between that Town and the Intrenchments on the other Side of the *Po*, as well as the two new ones over which they passed.

This Account was brought to the King this Morning by the Chevalier *Montoya*, Adjutant General, who was sent by General *Botta*. Count *Casfiglione* has been dispatch'd to *Vienno*, to carry the News to their Imperial Majesties.

The King thereupon sent General *Brown* in a Ferry-Boat over the *Po*, to confer with General *Botta*, and concert with him the March of the Armies for the Pursuit of the Enemy, and to settle what Body should remain in order to the Reduction of *Placentia*, which cannot hold out long. His Majesty has already appointed, on his Part, Major-General *Briguerasque*, with the Brigade of *Piedmont*, to be left for that Service. At the same Time he has also sent Lieutenant-General Prince *Picolomino*, with several Companies of Grenadiers, to assist in harrassing the Enemy till such Time as the grand Army can march.

Pavia, August 14, N. S. The Action on the 10th Instant lasted near 14 Hours, and was as hot and violent a one as was ever known. The Enemy's Loss in the Battle is computed to amount to above 10,000 Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners. The Marquis *de Gages* is slightly wounded in the Leg. The Day after the Action General *Nadaffi* was sent by Marquis *Botta* to summon *Placentia* to surrender; upon which the Officer commanding there, immediately offered to capitulate, and the same Day delivered up the Town and Citadel to the Imperial General. There were found there, including the Garison and the Sick, and those which had been wounded in the former Action of the 16th of June, (see p. 346,) about 9000, who

are all made Prisoners of War; and vast Magazines of all Kinds, together with between 60 and 70 Pieces of Cannon, 40 Mortars, and all their Train and Tackle belonging to them. The Loss on the Side of the Imperialists is now computed to be not above 2000. We are further informed by Letters from the Army on the other Side the *Po*, that in pursuing the Enemy they have picked up the best Part of the Artillery which they had left after the Action, and that the Enemy retires with the utmost Precipitation and Disorder towards *Tortona*. In the mean Time their Deserters come in daily on both Sides the *Po* by Hundreds; and it is plain, by these several Circumstances, that they must be reduced to so small a Number, that there is no Probability of their making a Stand at *Tortona*, but rather that they will hasten into the *Riviera* of *Genoa*, and only leave a Garison in that Town sufficient to amuse us a few Days. Marquis *Botta's* Army is in March towards *Tortona*, in the Neighbourhood of which it will soon join that commanded by the King of *Sardinia* and General *Brown*, which last are to pass the *Po* near this City early to-morrow Morning, in order to follow the Enemy.

Farther Observations on ELECTRICITY.

THE Word Electricity was first applied to that Property which *Electrum*, or Amber, was found to have when violently rubbed, of attracting light Bodies of all Kinds. This Property was afterwards found in Glass, Wax, Resins, solid Bitumens, and in general in most unctuous solid Bodies, as well as in Diamonds, &c.

It was found afterwards, that, as soon as any light Matter had acquired an electrical Virtue, it was no longer attracted by the Agent, which the Moment before had attracted it, but, on the contrary, was repelled with a very great Force; and this repulsive Power continued till the fugitive Matter had touched any adjacent Body, to which it instantly communicated its own electric Power; and then, if within the Sphere of Attraction of any other Electric, it was forcibly drawn to that, as it had been at first, and was again driven away instantaneously. Thus, for instance, they found a Feather easily attracted by a Glass Tube electrified; but as soon as it had once touched the Tube, it fled off, and would shun the same in all Directions, till the Feather had lost its Electricity by touching some other Body, and then it was immediately, again, in an attractive State to the Tube.

Upon farther Enquiries, it was discovered, that

that the attractive Power, as well as the repulsive, could be imparted to other Bodies besides the Tube. For it was found, that a Boy being suspended in silken or woollen Cords in the Air, and being electrified at his Head, his Feet attracted and then repelled Leaf-gold, Feathers, or other light Matters.

In the next Place they observed, when any Body was very much impregnated with the electrical Power, upon the Contact of any non-electrick Substance, the electrick often snapped, crackled, and sometimes emitted Rays of Light copiously. This is better illustrated by suspending a long Pole in silken Cords, and hanging a small Bundle of Threads at one End; then having excited the electrifying Power in a Glass Tube of about an Inch Diameter, by grasping a Piece of brown Paper round it, and rubbing it violently up and down, applying the electrick Tube to the Threads, and instantly the other End of the Pole snaps, crackles, and emits Rays of Light copiously. The same Effects are produced by turning a Glass Globe round its own Axis.

Or, if a Person stands upon Wax, Resin, or any other originally electrick Substance, and holds in one Hand a Cane, on which a Bundle of Threads is suspended, and at that Time being electrify'd, as before, touch another Person, they mutually hear a Snap, and feel a sharp pricking Pain, which frequently lasts a considerable Time afterward.

Or, if heated Spirits of Wine, Oil of Turpentine, *Frobenius's* Phlogiston, (which is a sort of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol) Filings of Steel in a State of Dissolution with Oil of Vitriol, Camphire, &c. I say, if any of these be first heated, so as to emit Fumes considerably, and then brought within the Sphere of Activity of the electrified Person, and he touches the Spirits of Wine, or puts his Hand into the densest Fumes, then the Snap is heard, and the Flame instantaneously communicated to the heated inflammable Matter, which burns now as strong as if it had been kindled at the culinary Fire.

Or, if the electrified Person standing on Wax Cakes, instead of touching the inflammable Bodies, viz. the heated Spirit of Wine, &c. shall hold in one Hand the Vessel with the heated Spirits in it, and a second Person bring his Finger very near the Surface of the Spirits, they will then be fired by the electrick Rays that first struck upon the second Person, and were afterwards reflected from the Body on which they had before impinged.

If a Person standing on Wax Cakes be electrified by Means of the Threads, and at the same Time hold a Basin of Water in

one Hand, then, upon any non-electrick Person touching the Water, the Snap is heard, the ungrateful Sensation perceived, and the Streaks of Fire produced as copiously as they before proceeded from solid Bodies. Nor does it make any odds in the Consequence, tho' one should produce artificially a much greater Degree of Cold, than ever is observed in the coldest Regions naturally.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS of M. LE MONNIER at Paris.

HE makes use of a Glass Spheroid, contriv'd so as to be turned by Means of a Wheel, in the same Manner as the Spindle is turned round by a Spinning-Wheel. One Man turns the Wheel, and another applies the Concave of each Hand to the lower Convex Surface of the Spheroid; for it is by this Friction that the Electricity is excited. When the electrifying Glass has been some little Time in Motion, the Person who desires to be electrified, applies the Extremities of the Nails of one Hand, and stands within the Area of a square Drawer or Box, about 5 Inches deep, and filled with 5 Parts Pitch, 4 of Resin, and one of Bees Wax; tho' he supposes, that any one Body of the Electricks *per se* would answer equally.

The Person electrified by this Machine not only emits Fire from all Parts of his Body, upon the Touch of another, but fires also Spirits of Wine with such Ease, that when the Spirits have been once but simply set on Fire by a Match, or Paper lighted, and the Flame has been instantly blown out, they will, with that small Degree of Heat they have acquired, take Fire upon his Touch 10 or 20 Times successively, without failing once.

If the Person electrified holds a Sword in one Hand, the Chamber being darkened, a continual Flame issues out at the Point, in Smell and Colour resembling the Fumes of Phosphorus, and near as strong as that of an Enameller's Lamp; but burns not the Hand when apply'd to it, nor is any other-wise sensible to the Feeling, than as a continual Blast of Wind.

A third Experiment is performed with a square Bar of Iron, about four Feet in Length, and half an Inch in Thickness; to one Extremity of which is adapted, by the Help of a Screw, another Piece of Iron beat flat. This flat Piece being screwed in, the Bar is placed parallel to the Horizon upon a wooden Stand, and the Stand within the Area of the Drawer or Box, upon the Pitch, Resin, and Bees-Wax, as above. The Extremity of the Bar, opposite to that, which carries the flat

flat Piece of Iron, is covered with 3 or 4 Folds of Linen to prevent any Damage to the Glass Spheroid, in hitting against it by Accident, while it revolves round its Axis; and the same Extremity is, moreover, placed at the Distance of about one-fourth of an Inch from the Glass itself, the Effect being the same as if in Contact. The Operator then orders the Bar to be electrified by repeated Revolutions of the Glass Spheroid; and places one Finger upon the Middle of the Bar, to prevent the Communication of the Electricity from one End to the other, till he has covered the flat Piece of Iron with as much Saw-Dust as it will carry. Some other of the Company, in the mean while, takes up on the Point of a Knife likewise, a Quantity of Saw-Dust, and holds it under the flat Piece of Iron, at about an Inch Distance. When the Operator takes off his Finger, the Spheroid still continuing to revolve, the Saw-Dust above is all repelled and blown off, and that under attracted upwards. If, instead of Saw-Dust, you place upon the flat Piece of Iron a small square Tin Box filled with Water, or any other Vessel made of a Matter non-electrick *per se*, particularly metalline, and endeavour to draw off the Water by a capillary Siphon, the Water, in that Case, will fall Drop by Drop, as usually; but the Instant the Bar is electrified, it runs in one continued Stream; which, if the Chamber be darkened, will also appear luminous. If the flat Piece of Iron be unscrew'd and removed, the Electricity runs out at the Extremity of the Bar, to the Sight, in the Appearance of a bluish Flame; to the Smell, like Fumes of Phosphorus; and, to the Feeling, like a Blast of Wind.

The next Experiment is that of *Muschenbroek*, (see p. 147,) improved by *M. le Monnier*: A Musquet-Barrel, open at both Ends, is suspended parallel to the Horizon, by silken Threads within Reach. At the Breech End, about 3 Inches from the Extremity, is hung, by a Ring of Iron, work'd into the Barrel itself, a small Iron Chain about half a Foot long. A Glass Phial, resembling a common Vinegar Crewet, is then prepared, full of Water and well-corked, with an Iron Wire running thro' the Cork almost to the Bottom, and emerging 2 or 3 Inches above it, out of the Top of the Phial. The Head of this Wire is bent, to catch in the lowest Link of the Chain; and is to be there suspended, when it has been electrified. From the Mouth of the Barrel, which is pointed in a Line parallel to the equatorial Plane of the revolving Spheroid, comes a long Iron Wire, inserted into the Barrel itself, as far as one-third of its Length, and

thence proceeding till it touches the Glass Spheroid; to a Contact with which it is determined by one of the silken Loops, hung on the Front of the Frame, upon which the Glass Spheroid is mounted, to bring to upon Occasion. Every Thing being thus disposed, the Gun-Barrel is to be electrified by repeated Revolutions of the Glass Spheroid; which is to be in a continual Contact with the long Wire that proceeds from it. The Phial is, at the same Time, to be electrified by the Operator, who takes hold of the Body of the Bottle, and applies to the electrifying Spheroid the bent Extremity of that Wire, which passes from near the Bottom of the Phial, thro' the Cork; but he must not touch the Wire itself. When the Phial is sufficiently electrified, which will be done in 8 or 10 Revolutions of the Spheroid, it is then to be suspended by the Iron Chain, the Glass Spheroid continuing still to revolve about its Axis, and to electrify the Gun-Barrel. The Person then who has Courage enough to suffer the Experiment, grasps the Bottom of the electrified Phial with one Hand, and with the other touches the Gun-Barrel. At that Instant, a great Part of the nervous System receives a Shock so violent, that it would force the strongest Man to quit his Hold, and turn him half round. Yet is this Shock without Pain, and only a sudden convulsionary Motion, which exceedingly surprizes.

When the Phial has been sufficiently electrified as above, the whole Company join Hands; the Operator at one Extremity of the Line grasps the Bottom of the electrified Phial, and the Person at the other Extremity touches the Wire, which rises above the Cork. At that Instant, the whole Company receives a Shock, resembling that in the Experiment of the Gun-Barrel, but not so strong; for it seems not at all to extend beyond the Elbows. This Experiment *M. le Monnier* performed upon 180 of the Guards, before the King, who were all so sensible of it at the same Instant, that the Surprise caused them all to spring up at once. But the greater or lesser Effect depends entirely upon the longer or shorter Application of the Phial to the electrifying Spheroid, and when due Precautions have not been taken in this Particular, some Persons have received such violent Shocks, as have benumbed, and impaired, to a certain Degree, the Use of their Arms for a Day or two, before they perfectly recovered themselves. However, with those Precautions, there is no Manner of Danger, at the same Time that a sufficient Efficacy may be communicated to the Phial, to gratify any one's Curiosity.

A Wire fixed in a Pedestal, is placed erect

erect in a Basin of Water, the Head of which Wire is bent, and rises 3 or 4 Inches above the Level of the Water; and then, the Surface of the Water is touched with one Hand, and the standing Wire with the Wire of the electrified Phial, which is grasped by the other Hand: The Effect of this is much more violent than that of the last Experiment, and seems even to exceed the Shock of the Gun-Barrel; so that here the utmost Precaution must be used, not to electrify the Phial too much.

If the electrified Phial be held in the Hand, and the Chamber is darkened, the Wire inserted in it, is perceived to emit a continued Stream of Fire at its Extremity; but if it be suspended by a silken Thread, the fiery Eruption instantly ceases.

If the non-electrified Phial be placed upon a Glass Salver, it acquires from the Revolution of the Spheroid no Electricity, tho' its Wire be in Contact with it all the Time, unless the Finger of some one in the Company approach very near to the Phial itself: But in that Case, it receives it visibly from the Finger; insomuch that, if the Chamber is darkened, you will see the electrical Fire streaming out of the Finger, and entering into the Water, thro' the Body of the Glass Phial, which is thereby immediately impregnated with it; and this, tho' the Hand should be placed even under the Glass Salver itself. On the other hand, if the Phial be placed upon the Table, or upon a Stand without the Salver, a few Revolutions of the Spheroid will with Ease communicate a strong Electricity to it, particularly if any one touches the Table or Stand.

If the electrified Phial be placed upon a Table, and any light Body is suspended by a Silver Thread, within the Distance of about two Inches from the Phial, (a small Brass Bell of a Lapdog's Collar was what

the Writer saw made use of,) the Phial will strongly attract that light Body to it, if any of the Company touch the Wire of the Phial; but if the Phial itself be touched, it will repel it with equal Force.

The electrical Fire from the Glass Spheroid may be communicated to many Persons at once, if the Company be united to each other by taking hold of Iron Chains, which surprizingly increases the Force of the communicated Electricity beyond the joining of Hands, as above: For it is to be observed, that whenever the Communication is carried on by a metallick Medium, the Effects are much more sensible.

At the grand Convent of the *Carthusians*, the whole Community formed a Line of 900 Toises, by Means of Iron Wires of a proportionable Length, between every two, and consequently, far exceeding the Line of the 180 of the Guards abovementioned: When the two Extremities of this long Line met in Contact with the electrified Phial, the whole Company, at the same Instant, gave a sudden Spring, and all equally felt the Shock.

There were fixed at the two Extremities of a brass Ruler, a Sparrow and a Chaffinch; which Ruler had a Handle or Pedestal fastened to the Middle of it, for the Convenience of holding it. When both the Gun-barrel and Phial had been sufficiently electrified, the Head of the Sparrow being applied to the suspended Phial, and the Head of the Chaffinch to the Barrel, they were both instantaneously struck motionless, but recovered a few Minutes after. Upon a second Trial, the Sparrow was struck dead, and, upon Examination, found livid without, as if killed with a Flash of Lightning, most of the Blood-Vessels within the Body being burst by the Shock: The Chaffinch revived, as before.

LIST of CAPTURES on both Sides. (Continued from p. 363.)

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

A French Privateer of Honfleur, 10 Carriage Guns and 60 Men, taken off the Isle of Wight by the Dispatch Sloop.

Two French Ships, taken by the British Hero, Capt. Brown, carried into Lisbon.

The Dragon, a French Cutter Privateer, taken by the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Webb, and brought into Portsmouth.

A Spanish Privateer, and a French Ship from Martinico for Bourdeaux, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Rippun Prize.

A Swedish Sloop from Stockholm for Dunkirk, with Guns and Powder, taken by the Carlisle Privateer, and brought into Dover.

Three small French Coasters, taken by the Mary Galley of Guernsey.

The St. Jean, Perisola, from Bayonne for Nantz, with Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, sent into Bristol, by the Fox Privateer.

LIST of CAPTURES on both Sides. 403

A French Ship, with Wine and Brandy, taken by the Boyne Privateer, and sent into Waterford.

The Ferret, a French Privateer of St. Malo's, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Maidstone, and brought into Plymouth.

The Resource, a French Snow Privateer of Bourdeaux, taken by the Weazel and Saltash Sloops.

A French Ship, 400 Tuns, 20 Guns, and 150 Men, laden with Wine, Oil, &c, taken by a Sloop of St. Kit's, of 10 Guns and 40 Men, and sent to Jamaica.

The Count de Styrae, a French Privateer of 22 Guns and 200 Men, from St. Malo's, drove ashore on the Isle of Bas, by the South Sea Castle, Hector, and Rose Men of War, where she was beat to Pieces, and the whole Crew perished.

The L'Arcange, Le Cocque, and the St. Louis, Luce, from Marseilles to Martinico, carried by a Man of War into Gibraltar.

A Snow Privateer of Bilbao, 10 Carriage and 18 Swivel Guns, and 78 Men, commanded by the famous Charles M'Carty, who had done much Damage on the Coast of Portugal; and a Spanish Privateer of Vigo, 5 Guns and 32 Men, both taking one after another by boarding, under the resolute Conduct of Mr. William Browne, Master of his Majesty's Ship the Shoreham, whom the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Commander of one of the Prizes, in Reward for his gallant Behaviour.

A Spanish Ship, From Cadiz to Ferrol, with naval Stores, taken by his Majesty's Sloop King-Fisher, Capt. Willet.

A Spanish Privateer, 36 Guns and above 200 Men, which had taken the Elast Bomb, and had done great Damage in the Windward Passage, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Wager, Capt. Forrest.

A French Brigantine, from Bourdeaux to Quebec, richly laden, taken by the Success and Squirrel Privateers of Guernsey; two more Prizes sent into Jersey by the Success; 11 Prizes taken at one Time by a Guernsey Privateer, which he was obliged to ransom.

A French Schooner Privateer, carry'd into Portsmouth, by the Lark Man of War.

A French Shallop Privateer of St. Malo's, 5 Swivel Guns and 28 Men, sent into Portsmouth by the Dispatch Sloop of War, Capt. Ramsley.

Four French Prizes, two of them of great Value, taken by a Privateer of St. Kit's.

The Esperance, a Spanish Privateer, 16 Guns, 136 Men, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Eagle, Captain Rodney, and carry'd into Kinsale. He had taken 32 Prizes.

A Spanish Snow, from La Vera Cruz for the Havannah, with several hundred Pounds of Virgin Silver, and above 300 Sheets of Copper, taken by a North American Privateer.

A large French Ship of 30 Guns, bound home from Martinico, taken by his Majesty's Ship Lyme, Capt. Tyrrel, and carry'd into Antigua.

A Prize, valu'd at 30,000*l.* carry'd by one of his Majesty's Ships into Jamaica.

A Spanish Settee, taken by a Barbadoes Privateer.

A French Privateer of Martinico, the St. Joseph de la Fortune, and another Ship from Marseilles for Martinico, taken by the Emperor and Prince Charles Privateers of Bristol, and carried into Jamaica.

A French Ship, with Fish and Oil, taken by the Sally and Martha, in her Passage for Newfoundland, and ransom'd for 1000 Livres.

A French Ship from Cape Francois for Nantz, with Sugar, Indigo, and some Pieces of Eight, taken by a Privateer of Philadelphia.

Two French Ships from Marseilles for the West Indies, and a large French Ship, with Coffee and Sugar, taken by two New York Privateers.

Two French Ships from Brest, one for Bourdeaux, the other for Bilbao, with Linen, Cocoa, Skins, Tobacco, &c. taken by the Fox Privateer of Bristol.

A French Privateer belonging to Calais, taken by the Saltash.

Two large Ships, one Spanish the other French, carry'd into Cork by two Men of War.

The Mary Privateer, of Boulogne, which had taken an English Ship for the West-Indies, brought into Dover by the Carlisle Privateer, Captain Owens.

A Spanish Sloop, with Pieces of Eight, Tobacco, Hides, &c. from Spanish St. Domingo to Curacao, and a large Schooner from Martinico to Bourdeaux, with 200 Hogheads of Sugar, and 40 Casks of Coffee, &c. taken by the Trembleur, Capt. Brown, and the Bumber, Capt. Beasley, and carried into Philadelphia.

The Jean Baptist, Tropez, from Marseilles to Cape Francois, with 250 Hogheads of Wine, 400 Casks of Oil, 250 Boxes of Soap, 200 Ditto of Candles, Cordials, Gold Lace, wearing Apparel, &c. taken by the Marlborough Privateer, Clymer, carried into Philadelphia.

The St. Joseph, Mathiene, 200 Tons, 12 Guns, and 35 Men, from Marseilles to Cape Francois, with Wine, Oil, &c. taken by the Pollux Privateer, in Conjunction with the Gator and Diana Privateers, carried into ditto.

404 LIST of CAPTURES on both Sides.

A large Ship, coming out of Martinico, with 1300 Hogheads of Sugar, taken by the William Privateer, of New York, and a Privateer of Boston, sent to Antigua.

The Duke of Argyle, formerly of Bristol, 400 Tons, from Brest to Bourdeaux, and the La Maria Joseph, from Brest to Bayonne and Bilbao, sent into Bristol by the Fox Privateer.

A French Privateer from Leogane, taken by the Merlin Snow of Philadelphia, carry'd into Jamaica.

A French Ship from Surat, laden with Cotton, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Preston in the East-Indies.

A French Ship taken by the Dolphin Privateer and carry'd into Jamaica.

A Spanish Privateer, taken by the Mercury Privateer of Carolina, carried to Charles Town.

A French Ship, Value 20,000 Pistoles, taken by a Virginia Privateer.

A Spanish Privateer, 16 Guns, 142 Men, from St. Augustine, taken by the Aldborough and Tartar Men of War, and carried to Charles Town.

The Annunciation, 140 Tons, 28 Men, from Marfeilles for Cape Francois, taken by the Tryton and Hektor Privateers, and carried to Barbadoes.

A French Privateer, once the Queen of Hungary Privateer of Bristol, taken by the Eagle Man of War, and sent into Kinsale.

A French Ship from Old France for Martinico, taken by the Privateer Sloop, Captain Keel, of Bermuda.

A French Privateer Sloop from Cape Francois, Capt. Quideaux, 12 Carriage Guns, 52 Men, and an English Pilot, for the Havanna, taken off Cape Antonio; and the Endeavour Schooner of Philadelphia, retaken, by the Warren Privateer Snow of Philadelphia.

A French Bark, with Refin, Prunes, &c. taken by the Warren Galley Privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

A large French Ship, 26 Guns, and 65 Men, with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton, and a considerable Quantity of Money, taken by the Wager Man of War, Capt. Forest, and carried into Jamaica.

A French Ship, 20 Guns, 82 Men, from Port Louis to Leogane or Hispaniola, for Convoy, with 500 Hogheads of Sugar, 57 of Indigo, and other valuable Effects, taken by the Defiance Privateer of Rhode-Island, Capt. Dennis.

The St. Francois, from Martinico for the Havanna, taken by two North American Privateers.

A Spanish Ship with Cotton, Wool, Tallow, &c. taken by the George Privateer, Capt. Jones, carried into New England.

A French Privateer, of much superior Force, taken by a Privateer, Capt. Hunter, with 25 Hands, and carried into Providence.

A Spanish Register-Ship, taken by the Dublin Privateer to the Westward of the Azores, and brought into Dublin. (See p. 368.)

A Spanish Brigantine, with Provisions from Hispaniola, taken by two New York Privateers.

Two French Sloops, laden with Cocoa, Indigo, Wine, and Rum, taken off Martinico by a Privateer of St. Kitt's.

A large Martinico Privateer of great Force, taken by three American Privateers.

A French Sloop, with Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, and some Dollars, taken by a Bermuda Privateer.

A Spanish Brigantine Privateer, 16 Carriage Guns, taken by his Majesty's Ship the Aldborough, and sent into Charles-Town.

A Yawl from Boulogne, with Tea and Brandy, brought into Dover by the Periwinkle Privateer.

A French Privateer, which, with two others, cruized Eastward of Yarmouth, drove ashore by two of his Majesty's Sloops, and lost, with all her Crew.

A Spanish Sloop, with Cocoa, taken by the Polly Sloop Privateer, Capt. Holme, and carried into Rhode-Island.

The Grand Diable, a large Spanish Privateer Sloop, of 16 Guns, and a small Sloop with Provisions, taken by the Dragon and Greyhound Privateers of New York.

A Spanish Privateer, (which had taken and sent to the Havanna an English Sloop that had sailed from Jamaica for the Havanna, with proper Credentials as a Flag of Truce, in order to redeem the Mate of a Ship left as Hostage for its Ransom) engaging his Majesty's Sloop the Drake, Capt. Clark, under Port Morant Keys, and being superior in Number, and taking Advantage of the Drake's Arm-Chest being blown up on the Quarter-Deck, boarded her, and possessed her a Quarter of an Hour, when the English Captain and Officers, with a few Marines, made a Sally and retook her, and soon after took the Privateer, and brought her to Jamaica. Many were killed on both Sides.

LIST of CAPTURES on both Sides. 405

A Dutch Brigantine, with warlike Stores, from Curacoa to St. Domingo, taken by the Hawkin Brigantine Privateer, after several Hours Engagement, in which the Dutch lost many Men, and the Privateer had but one killed.

The N. S. de la Gua, of and from Bayonne for the Spanish Army in Italy, sent into Plymouth, by the Dragon Privateer of Bristol; a Privateer and Brigantine sent into Combe, by the same.

The Hound, Sybrant Hungerope, a Dutch Vessel, laden with Wine, Brandy, and Almonds, from Bourdeaux, taken, by the Carlisle Privateer, going into Dunkirk.

A Snow, 10 Carriage Guns, 18 Men, laden with Salt from Granville for Newfoundland, taken by the Squirrel Privateer of Jersey.

A French Privateer, of 6 Guns and 30 Men, from Morlaix, taken by the Success Privateer of ditto.

A French Ship, 80 Tuns, with Wine, Oil, &c. and an Irish Snow, with 800 Hogsheads of Beef, and 200 Barrels of Butter, from Rochelle for Bourdeaux, taken by the Willing-Mind Privateer of ditto.

Three French Tartans from Smyrna, a Vessel from Negropont, another from Damiette, taken by two English Men of War, and a Privateer and three other French Vessels, drove on Shore, and set on Fire.

A French Sloop from Martinico for Canada, with 200 Hogsheads of Sugar, and some Slaves, taken by a Privateer, Capt. Denton.

The Hercules, a French Ship of 340 Tons, 18 Guns, and 36 Men, with a great Quantity of Money, and other valuable Goods, taken by the Sheerness Man of War.

A French Privateer of Dieppe, 5 Carriage, 6 Swivel Guns, and 40 Men, taken by the Weazle Sloop of War.

[To be Continued.]

SHIPS taken from the ENGLISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE John Brigantine, Waldron, of Pool, from Cork to Newfoundland, carried into Brett.

The Mercury, of Zurickzee, from Cork for Malton, carry'd into Bayonne.

The Naring, Tiddeman, from Bristol for Gibraltar, carry'd by a Spanish Privateer into Old Gibraltar.

Three Ships from Lancaster for London, viz. the Lowther, Beete; the Anne and Betty, Latham; and the Sowley, Pennington, with Shot, &c. taken off Scilly by the French.

The Ludlow, Brown, from St. Kit's, last from Cork for London, taken by a French Privateer.

The Thomas, Hill, from Ireland for Guernsey, carry'd into Cherburg.

A Dover Cutter, Capt. Southgate, taken close under the North Foreland Light-house by a French open Boat, and carry'd off.

The John and Mary, Huntley, from Carolina for Hull, carried into St. Malo's.

The Union, Benson, from Cork for Rotterdam, carry'd into Dieppe.

The Little St. John, Chevalier, from Guernsey for Newfoundland, carried into St. Malo's.

The Madeira Packet, M'Carthy, from London for Madeira, carried into the Groyne.

The Three Friends, Howard, taken on the Coast of Carolina.

The Happy Return, Capt. Walden, late Ellis, from Placentia for Portugal, taken by a Spanish Privateer, and carry'd into Bayonne.

Two Ipswich Vessels with Corn for Rotterdam, taken by 3 French Privateers, and ransom'd.

The Rachel, Perkins, from Waterford for Newfoundland, taken by a French Privateer, and ransom'd.

The Stanford, from North Carolina for Piscataqua, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Sarah, Philips, from Swansey, taken by a Privateer off Plymouth.

The Dolphin, Bolton, from New England for the Southern Provinces, carry'd into the Havanna.

The Speedwell, Woolcombe, from Plymouth for Limerick, carried into St. Sebastians.

The Diligence, Burk, from Montserrat for London, carried into Bayonne.

The Betty, Corrodis, from Madeira for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The Hope, Ross, from Carolina for London, carried into Bilbao.

The Love, Berrison, from Carolina to Jamaica, carried into St. Jago de Cuba.

The Princess, Aylett, from Bonny for the West Indies, taken by a French Privateer near St. Thomas Island.

406 LIST of CAPTURES on both Sides.

The Stannage, Coppell, taken, retaken, and at last taken and carried into Martinico.
A Ship, from Barbadoes to Cork, and another from Maryland, both carried into Bilboa.
The Ralph, of London, taken by the Francis Privateer of St. Malo's, and ransom'd for 500*l*.

A Ship of 120 Tuns, taken by the Prince of Conti Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.
Three Ships with warlike Stores, taken by the Count de Maurepas Privateer, carried to Morlaix.

The Prince Frederick from London, taken by the French Privateer, Vanqueur, and carried into Houlleur.

The New Ipswich, Hayes, from Antigua, and the Somerset, Murray, from Maryland, both for London, carry'd into Bilboa.

The Content, Goodwin, from Barbadoes to London, taken by the French.

The London, of 400 Tons, taken by the Basquois Privateer.

A Virginia-Man outward bound, taken by the Superbe, a Spanish Register Ship, in her Passage from La Vera Cruz to the Groyne.

The Dorset, Twynhoe, and the Anne, Swift, from Jamaica for London, carried into Bilboa.

The Anne Galley, Brown, from Madeira for the West-Indies, carried into the Havana.

The Norton, Israel, from Dublin to the Leeward Islands, carried into Nantz.

The Dolphin, Hossack, from London to Jamaica, taken by a French Privateer, and ransom'd.

The Eltham, Elcinour, from North Carolina for Piscataqua, carried into the Havana.

The Theodosia, Hartwell, from the Baltick for Scotland, taken by a Spanish Privateer.

The Cruizer Privateer, taken by two Spanish Xebecs, and carried into the Havana.

The Princess Carolina, Phillips, from Montserrat for London, carried into Bologne.

The Western Frigate, Blake, from Ireland for the West-Indies, carried into St. Malo's.

The Agnes and Mary, of Irvine, taken by a small French Sloop.

The Swift, Blanchard, from Barbadoes for Gibraltar, carried into Old Gibraltar.

The Greyhound Privateer of Topsham, taken by the Nomine Privateer of St. Malo's, 20 Guns, and 300 Men, and carried into Morlaix.

The Dispatch, Evans, from Jamaica for Bristol, carried into St. Malo's.

The John Galley, Fennel, from Jamaica for London, carried into Granville.

The Francis, Salmon, from Appledore for Newfoundland, carried into Bourdeaux.

The James, Major, from Jamaica for Ireland, carried into St. Malo's.

The Friendship Sloop, Savage, from London to Cork; and the St. Anthony Brig, from Bristol for Cork, taken by the French.

The Generous Betty, from Dantzick for Anstruther, taken off Stonehaven, by a Dunkirk Privateer (who two Days before took an Orkney Ship, with Kelp for Newcastle.)

The Hunter, Hammoud, of Jamaica, from Madeira for Antigua, carried into Guardalope.

Two Ships from the American Colonies for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Fanny, Haldwind, from Jamaica for Antigua, and the Nancy Brigantine, Lloyd, from St. Kit's, carried into Martinico.

A Snow Brig, from Waterford for Gibraltar, taken in her Passage by a French Privateer.

The St. Francis, Cazey, from Lisbon for Dublin, taken by a French Privateer coming out of Lisbon.

The Friendship, Maitland, from Barbadoes for London, carried into Porto Rico.

The Delight, Morris, from St. Kit's for Carolina, taken by a Spanish Privateer of 20 Guns, and 120 Men, carried into Hispaniola.

The Charming Peggy, Ramage, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Bayonne.

The Lilly's Prize, of and from Glasgow, taken off the Bar of Charles Town, South Carolina, after a stout Resistance, and carried into St. Augustine.

The William Jane, Trenn, from Carolina for England, taken by the French.

The Horncastle, Broomidge, from Virginia for St. Kit's, carried into Porto Rico.

Two Ships from one of the American Colonies for Ireland, taken by a French Privateer of great Force, and carried into Martinico.

The Henry and Peter, Allison, from Newfoundland for Oporto, carried into Vigo.

The Samuel, from Lancaster to Antigua, taken by a French Privateer.

The Neptune, Johns, from Guernsey for Ireland, carried into Morlaix.

The Potomack, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne.

A Ship of Appledore from Madeira, carried into St. Malo's.

The Mediterranean, Pringle, from London to Jamaica, taken in the West Indies by a French Privateer.

MOTIONS of the Young PRETENDER. 407

Fourteen English Vessels taken between the Orkneys and Shetland, by a French Privateer of 20 Guns, and all ransomed at Sea.

Forty Sail of Vessels from North America for the Leeward Islands, taken by the Martinico Privateers.

A large Ship from London to Jamaica, and a Shallop from St. John's for Parham, taken by a French Privateer near Antigua.

The Hector, Rogers, from Carolina for London; the Leonard, Williams, from Liverpool for Rotterdam; and the Glasgow Packet, Larrimore, from Glasgow for Dantzick, carried by the French into Bergen in Norway.

The Jane, Moss, and Industry, Millerfon, both from Lancaster, carried into Martinico. The Charming Molly, Gladman, from London to Montserrat, carried into ditto.

The Rochester and the St. Anthony Coasters, carried into St. Malo's.

The Jenny, Bugle, from Glasgow to Virginia, taken by the French.

The King George, Collingwood, from Rhode-Island for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

The Kirkham Galley, Allcroft, from Rhode-Island for Jamaica, carried by the French into Leoganc.

[To be Continued.]

Advices from Edinburgh of Aug. 11 and 12, concerning the Motions of the young Pretender, &c.

ON June 28, under the Disguise of a young Lady's Maid, he sailed in a small Boat from South-Uist to the Isle of Sky, and next Day, being in the same Habit, landed at a Gentleman's House, but not till he had got a Signal from a trusty Friend, whom he sent on Shore about half an Hour before. The Lady dined there with several others, but refused the most urgent Solicitations to stay that Night; she removed with her Maid, who having put on Man's Apparel, hired one M'Kinnon, a Boatman, to Raza, from whence he returned to Sky, and at last set sail for the Continent. Here, it is said, he was joined by Barrisdale, in manifest Violation of the Protection, which his Royal Highness had given him; and notwithstanding of the Vigilance of the several Parties who guarded the Passes, he escaped thro' Glengary to Bannoch. General Campbell, who was in South-Uist, after ordering a certain Chieftain's Lady, who had not only protected him, but contrived his Escape, to be seized, set out directly for Sky, having previously dispatched Capt. Fergusson in the Cutter. They landed below the Gentleman's House much about a Time, went straight to it, and enquired of his Lady about her two Guests, but as she knew nothing of the Secret of the Matter, she could give no Satisfaction, except as above. During this Hunting for him, several, such as Capt. O'Neal, three Priests, one of them Lochiel's Brother, the old Laird of M'Kinnon, &c. were taken by Capt. M'Neil of the Argyllshire Militia. A Party of the Corps under

Col. Campbell, have apprehended in Moirdart, the Lieut. Col. of Glanronald's Regiment, with his Servants, in a Cave. Capt. Noble has laid hold of Capt. Ranald M'Donnell, a Brother of Kinlochmoidart. Vast Quantities of Arms, Ammunition, several Saddles and Boots have been found in the Rocks. Some English Horses, as they were roaming in the Woods, were secured: All the Cattle of the out-standing Parties have been brought into the Camp by the General's Orders, so that the Rebels must either surrender, leave the Country, or starve.— There was found in Barrisdale's House, an hellish Engine for extorting Confession, and punishing such Thieves as were not in his Service (for as he took black Mail *, for preserving the Cattle of the Country round about to a great Extent, he entertained many such;) it is all made of Iron, and stands upright; the Criminal's Neck, Hands, and Feet, are put into it, by which he is in a sloping Posture, and can neither sit, lie, nor stand.

By Letters from Fort Augustus we are told, that a French Cutter having appeared on the North-West Coast, with some Officers on board, on Design to facilitate the young Pretender's Escape, detached one of their Number to make Enquiry after him, who disguised himself, and went to the Camp, where he was apprehended retailing Spirituous Liquors, and convicted of being a Spy, was immediately hanged.— The Cutter has since been taken by Commodore Smith. She had on board 22 Officers, all in rich laced Clothes, but five of them made their Escape; the other 17 were put on board the Glasgow Man of War.

On Friday last, upwards of 150 Rebel Prisoners were carried from hence, under

* Black Mail is a Scots Phrase for Money paid to the King of the Gypsies, or a Captain of the Thieves, for not doing Mischief in a certain District.

an Escort of Lee's Regiment, to Carlisle, to take their Trials; three and three were tied together with small Cords, and those that rode had their Feet tied below the Horses Belly. The principal Gentlemen were allowed to walk with the Officers.

McKinnon, who ferry'd the young Pretender from *Sky* to *Raza*, says, that he walked 24 Miles with him from Eight o'Clock at Night to Eight next Morning, that he carry'd on his Back a Wallet, containing two Shirts and a Bottle of Brandy, and that he would not allow him, *McKinnon*, to carry the Wallet. *Old Glen-gary* is now a Prisoner at *Fort Augustus*, as is also *Barrisdale*, for the second Time, having broke his Parole. It is the general Opinion, the Pretender is still in Scotland. The Embargo on the Western Coast is taken off.

THE EXECUTION of the Earl of KILMARNOCK and the Lord BALMERINO, on Monday, August 18, 1746, (See p. 394.) With some ACCOUNT of their Behaviour, Family and Character.

ABOUT Six in the Morning, 1000 of the Foot Guards, a Troop of Life-Guards, and one of Horse Grenadier Guards, march'd thro' the City to *Tower-Hill*. They march'd in upon the Hill from *Tower-Street*, and the Foot threw themselves into the Form of a Battledore, the round Part inclosing the Scaffold in the Center, and the Handle being form'd by two Lines, extending to the *Tower Gate*, with a proper Space between for the Procession to pass. The Horse Grenadiers and Horse Guards were drawn up in the Rear of the Foot, with a Space between for the Commanding Officers to traverse the Lines. About Nine, the Sheriffs of *London*, (attended by their Officers, and the Executioner,) came to view the Place of Execution, as also the House to which the Lords were to be conducted, two Rooms whereof were hung with Black. At Ten o'Clock the Block was fix'd upon the Scaffold, and cover'd with black Cloth, with which also the Scaffold was hung; and some Sacks of Sawdust were carried up to strew upon it. Soon after, the two Coffins were brought on the Scaffold, covered with black Cloth, with gilt Nails, &c. On the Earl of *Kilmarnock's* was a Plate with this Inscription, *viz. Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock, decollat. 18 Augusti, 1746, Ætat. sue 42.* And that for Lord *Balmerino* had this Inscription on the Plate, *viz. Artburus Dominus de Balmerino, decollat. 18 Augusti, 1746, Ætat. sue 58.* In the mean Time, the Sheriffs went to the *Tower*, and after knocking at the Gate were admitted; and the Prisoners, on

their giving a Receipt, were deliver'd to them. Then the Procession appeared in the following Order, 1. The Constables of the *Tower Hamlets*. 2. The Knight-Marshal's Men and Tipstaves. 3. The Sheriffs Officers. 4. The Prisoners, attended by Mr. *Foster* and another Divine, and the two Sheriffs, Mr. Sheriff *Blackford* walking with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Mr. Sheriff *Cockayne*, with Lord *Balmerino*. 5. The *Tower Warders*. 6. A Guard of Musqueteers. 7. Two Horses and a Mourning Coach. When the Procession had pass'd thro' the Lines, into the Area of the Circle, the Passage was clos'd, and the Horse that were in the Rear of the Foot on the Lines, wheel'd off, and drew up five deep behind the Foot, on the South Side of the Hill, facing the Scaffold. The two Lords were conducted to the House above-mention'd, facing the Entrance on the Scaffold, where they continued about an Hour. Whilst they were there, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* gave a Paper to the Rev. Mr. *Foster*, (who had attended him from the Time of his Condemnation,) and desired him to read it to the Sheriffs; which Mr. *Foster* accordingly did. Therein the Earl declar'd his deep Sense of the Greatness of his Crime, and his hearty Sorrow for it.

About Twelve, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, dress'd in Black, walk'd from the said House to the Scaffold, attended by the Sheriffs, Mr. *Foster*, the other Divine, and some other Gentlemen. When he came on the Scaffold, he bow'd to the People, the black Rays being turn'd up, that they might have a clear View of the Execution. He talk'd with the Sheriffs and Officers attending for about ten Minutes. Then having spent some Time in Devotion, he took the Bag from his Hair, and by the Help of his Gentleman, pulled off his Coat and Neckcloth, and put on a Cap made of a Damask Napkin; after which he spoke to the Executioner (who was dressed in White) gave him some Money, and saluted his Friends. His Hair seeming to be in the Way, he put it under his Cap, and kneeled down twice in his Waistcoat, on a black Cushion, to fit his Neck to the Block. Then he stript himself to his Shirt, had it tucked in from his Neck, kneeled down again, laid down his Head, and raised it again four or five Times. Being told, that his Arms were placed so, that they must be cut when the Blow was given, he desired they would place them properly. He spoke to the Executioner, on seeing him timorous, and desired him not to be afraid, but do his Duty, for that it was not his Fault, but his own, that had brought himself to that Death, by rebelling against his King and Country. Then he laid down his Head again, and in about five Minutes gave the Signal.

Signal, when the Executioner severed his Head from his Body at one Blow, except a Bit of Flesh, which was cut thro' after his Body fell upon the Scaffold. The Head was received in a Piece of scarlet Bays, put into the Coffin with the Body, and carried away in a Horse to the Tower. He behaved with great Decency on the Scaffold, but was weak in Body, having been indisposed for some Days past. He was very penitent, and appeared melancholy at his unhappy Circumstances; notwithstanding he bore his Death with the Conduct and Resolution of a Man: In short, his Behaviour was so much like the Christian and the Gentleman, that it drew Tears from Thousands of the Spectators.

The Executioner was obliged to shift himself, by reason of the Quantity of Blood that flew over him; and in the mean Time the Scaffold was clean'd: Which being done, the Sheriffs went for the Lord Balmerino, who soon came upon the Scaffold, dressed in his Regimentals, which was Blue faced with Red. He at first expressed Surprise at the great Number of People present, to whom he likewise bowed. He behaved with great Resolution, and much seeming Unconcern. He walked round the Scaffold, read the Inscription on his Coffin, said it was right, took the Axe in his Hand and viewed it, then laid his Head on the Block, and said it would fit very well. He then took a Paper out of his Pocket, and read it to the Sheriffs, containing a Sort of justification of what he had done; he particularly endeavoured to clear himself from being of the Council that proposed the massacring of all the *English* Prisoners before the Battle of *Culloden*. He treated the Executioner with much Kindness, gave him Money, shook Hands with him, and forgave him. He enquired for the Warder of the Tower, to whom he gave his Wig and also some Money. He then pull'd off his Coat, and laid it upon the Coffin, and put on a Cap made of *Scotch* Plaid, saying, he would die a *Scotchman*. He seemed in a Manner wholly undaunted, gave the Executioner Directions how to perform his Office, and about two Minutes after pull'd off his Waistcoat, tuck'd down his Shirt, kneel'd down, and laying his Head on the Block, said, *O God, preserve my Friends, forgive my Enemies, and be merciful to my Soul*; and gave the Executioner the Signal before he was prepared for it. He received three Blows, the first partly on his Shoulders, the second went about two Thirds thro' his Neck, on which the Body fell down, and being immediately raised, a third Stroke quite severed his Head from his Body, tho', to be sure, the second Blow effectually dispatched him, and we hope the first made him insensible. His Head was taken

Care of, as Lord Kilmarnock's had been, together with the Body was put into the Coffin, and convey'd in the same Manner to the Tower; where they were both interred in the Evening.

The Number of Spectators at these Executions was incredible; the Hill, the Scaffold, and the Houses being crowded with People, who in general behaved with great Decency during the whole Solemnity; and very little Damage or Mischief was done, either by Accident or otherwise.

To give now some Account of these two unfortunate Noblemen: *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock* was the fourth Earl of that Name. He descended from an antient, honourable, and loyal Family in *Scotland*, which, instead of extenuating, aggravated his Crime; but what drove him to take Share in the late desperate Rebellion, or when he first became a Party in it, is uncertain. In his Speech at the Bar of the House of Lords, he declares he did not join the Pretender till after the Battle of *Preston-Pans*, but as that whole Performance has been censur'd, as being void of Truth in many Passages, so there may be some Uncertainty in this. Supposing it to be true, some say he did not do it then, but by the Instigation of his Countess, who being a *Roman Catholic*, naturally became a Partizan for the Pretender; but as he has in many Instances given Indications of having little Respect for his Lady, we are apter to believe the Desperateness of his Fortune engag'd him in that rash Attempt. He has left several Children, particularly three Sons, one of whom was in the Rebellion with his Father, and another in the victorious Army at *Culloden*, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. This Earl lost his Father when he was very young, and discover'd betimes a Genius not unequal to his Birth; but as he grew up, instead of applying himself to the dry Amusements of the Study, he launch'd out into the World in Pursuit of Pleasures, which were more expensive than his Fortune could support, and by this Means, considerably reduced an Estate, that devolv'd to him not without some Incumbrances; which, from the most probable Conjecture, was the true Reason of his taking up Arms against the King. His Person was tall and graceful, his Countenance mild, and his Complexion pale; and he had Abilities, if they had been properly applied, which might have render'd him capable of bringing an Increase of Honour to his Family, instead of Ruin and Disgrace.

Arthur Lord Balmerino was a Descendant of an antient *Scotch* Family, from a *German* Stock, and second Son of the third Lord Balmerino. How, or when he join'd the

the Rebels, to us is utterly a Secret; and tho' he seems to have had a considerable Command, yet we scarce heard any Thing of him till he was made a Prisoner. If we were to draw his Character, abstracted from the Consideration of his being an Enemy to the present happy Government, we should call him a blunt resolute Man, who would, if his Principles had not been tainted with *Jacobitism*, have appear'd honest in the Eyes of those who love Sincerity; but he was not so happy as to be loyal. His Person was very plain, his Shape clumsy, but his Make strong; he had no Marks about him of the polite Gentleman, tho' his seeming Sincerity recompens'd all those Defects. He was illiterate in respect of his Birth, but rather from a total Want of Application to Letters than Want of Ability. He has left a Lady behind him, but whether any Children or no, we know not. When he came upon the Scaffold, tho' he behav'd with what some may account a blameable Intrepidity, yet it was not with Indecency, or any Shew of Prophaneness or Irreligion.

Old England, August 2 and 9.

A Writer in this Journal has for several Weeks been giving the History of the Succession of our Kings, in order to shew, that it was the constant Opinion of our Ancestors, that the Parliament had a Power to limit, restrain, and qualify such Succession; and that, in Fact, the third Heir in a direct lineal Descent, seldom enjoy'd, or continued to enjoy, the Crown of England*: And in these two Papers he seems to conclude by obviating some Objections.

When a Man (says he) begins to ask a Reason of this Doctrine of theirs, that Proximity Blood does give a Title unchangeable by any human Laws, the Teachers of it differ exceedingly: Some of them tell us of a divine patriarchal Right, which Kings, as natural Fathers of their People, have derived down to them from Adam; and this Notion, tho' it be no older than the present Age, has been very frequent in Mens Mouths and Books. But they consider not, that if this be true, there never can be but one rightful Monarch in the Universe; that is, he only who is the direct and lineal Heir of Adam, then living: And thus these great

Patrons of absolute Power, instead of supporting, do shake the Thrones of all the Princes in the World, since none of them at this Day can make any such Title.

There are others, who being desirous to bestow upon the Crown a Compliment of the like Nature, which they were at the same Time obtaining from it, have declar'd in general, that Monarchy is of divine Right, that Princes succeed by the Laws of God, that their Title is not subject to any earthly Cognisance, nor owing to any Consent of the People. But the Consequences of this Opinion are not once considered by these Men, that thereby the Property of all Subjects, and the Laws of all Countries are destroy'd together; for no human Laws or Contracts can bind or restrain a Power divinely instituted; (or if you like it in the Words † of a great Cardinal) a Jurisdiction which is of divine Right, is not alterable by the Will or Power of Man.

Besides, all Communities which live under another Form of Government, must be guilty of violating this divine Institution; and perhaps there are few others, besides the great Turk's Dominions, which are governed as they ought to be.

In what a damnable Condition are the Venetians, and the Netherland, who admit no Monarch at all? Poland and the Empire, who elect their Princes, and will not hear talk of this divine Right of Succession? Arragon, where they do not elect their King, but tell him plainly at his Coronation, that they will depose him, if he observes not the Conditions which they require of him, and have a certain Officer call'd *El Justitia* for that Purpose; nay, even France itself, which, it is notoriously known, does exclude Women from this divine Right?

That Government is of Nature, and derived from God, is manifest: Nothing is more natural in Man than the Desire of Society, and without Government, Society would be intolerable. But can it be proved from hence, that the Government cannot be moulded into several Forms agreeable to the Interests and Dispositions of the several Nations, and may not be varied from Time to Time, as Occasion requires, by the mutual Consent of the Governors, and those who are governed?

And after all Pretences of this Kind, let any Place of Scripture be produced, wherein God obliges a People to this or

* The Doctrine of a divine, indefeasible, hereditary Right seems to have come in with the Stuarts, in the Reign of K. James I, and was particularly inculcated with great Vehemence, by a famous Court Clergy, towards the End of K. Charles II's Reign, and the Beginning of K. James II, the Effects of which still remain too much on the Minds of some weak People. The same Doctrine, for political Ends, began to be revived in the latter End of Q. Anne's Reign.

† Card. Palav. Hist. Con. Trid. lib. 18, c. 15.

that Form, till they have first obliged themselves to it by some Act of their own.

I do agree, that if God, by an extraordinary Revelation, has ordained any Sort of Government, or by any immediate Denomination has conferr'd a Kingdom on any Family, and has directed in what Order the Crown shall descend, that all Men are bound to submit to it, and acquiesce in the Divine Will, as soon as it is clearly and evidently made out to them; but they must not be angry if Men expect such an Evidence.

There are a third Sort of Men who tell us, this Realm being entirely subdued by the Conqueror, and by him left to descend to his Heirs, none of these Heirs, who derive a Title under him, can deprive those who are to succeed, of any Right which they ought to have, but must leave the Crown as free to them as they themselves received it from their Ancestors.

I will not here insist upon the Danger that any Prince runs into, who founds his Title in Force, because it will be hard to prove that such an one does not leave as good a Title open for every Man who can make himself strong enough: Nor need I trouble myself to shew, that all Conquest does not put the Conqueror into an absolute Right; tho' it be most evident in the Case of *William the First*, who did by his Sword prosecute a Claim of another Nature, and meant only to acquire that Right, and after Conquest rested in it: He pretended to the Crown as the Gift of King *Edward*, and to vindicate that Title he enter'd with Arms; and tho' his Relation to the Crown was more remote than that of *Edgar Atheling* (then a Child) yet this Title was better than *Harold's*, the present Usurper, and who had himself sworn to support the Grant to *William*. Nor did he claim a Power by Conquest, (tho' the Name of Conqueror was given him by After-Times, says *Daniel*) but submitted to the Orders of the Kingdom, desiring rather to have his Testamentary Title than his Sword to make good his Succession. But I will admit, that he made an absolute Conquest, and then these Men will grant, that he might himself dispose of this conquer'd Kingdom; therefore, if he did not leave it to descend in such Manner as they would have it go, nor did institute any such Sort of Succession, surely this Argument of theirs will fall to the Ground. Now it is plain, that he never design'd that the Crown should descend, but gave it to his second Son, and thereby gave an early Example of excluding and pretermittting the Unworthy.

Lastly, others object that the fundamental Laws of the Land, against which no

Act of Parliament can be of Force, have so establish'd the Succession, that the Course of it cannot be alter'd. This is surely a new Discovery, unknown to our Forefathers, as the foregoing History does abundantly prove. But let these Objecters be ask'd, by what Authority these imaginary Laws were made? For if an Authority equal to that which made them be still in Being, that Authority may certainly repeal them, whenever it pleases to exert itself. If the King alone made them, no Doubt but that he may change them too. If they will say, they were made by the diffusive Body of the People, they run before they are aware into the Guilt of worshipping that Idol the Multitude, and make a great Step towards placing the Foundation of the Government upon Contract and Consent. But then let them produce those Laws, or some authentick Memorial of them, before it can be exacted from us to believe there were ever any such.

I think I shall convince these Men best by citing the Opinions of two great Men, the one a Clergyman, the other a Lord Chancellor, both of them Martyrs for the Papal Supremacy; I mean Bishop *Fisher* and Sir *Thomas Moor*, and if their Judgments approve the Power of Parliaments in the Business of the Succession, it cannot but weigh very much on such Occasion as this. It is well known how with Resolution, even to Death, they refused the Oath of Succession which the Parliament had framed, because therein the King's Supremacy was avowed, and therefore they cannot be suspected to dissemble, when at the very same Time they declared, that if that of Supremacy was left out, they would willingly swear an Oath to maintain the Succession of the Crown to the Issue of the King's present Marriage, as it was then establish'd by Parliament, and gave this Reason for it, that this was in the Power of a Parliament to determine, but not who was supreme Head of the Church: Sir *Thomas Moor* went farther, and own'd a very strange Opinion of their Power in this Point. But he says expressly at the same Time, that the Parliament had unquestionable Authority in the ordering of the Succession, and that the People were bound to obey them therein.

After the Testimonies of these two great Papists, it will be little to add the Testimony of a Protestant; but yet I will mention what Sir *Walter Rawleigh* (who was no inconsiderable Man, tho' a Protestant) says in his incomparable Preface to the History of the World; "Without doubt (says he) human Reason would have judged no otherwise, but that *Henry IV.* had render'd the Succession as unquestionable by the Act of Parliament which he had procured

cured to entail it on his Issue, as by his own Act he had left his Enemies powerless."

But sinking Men catch hold of every Thing, and when they cannot object to the Validity, they tell us, that such an Act of Parliament to disinherit the next Heir is unjust, and without a sufficient Ground.

I will not at present enter into a Dispute, how far the Difference of Religion, which will also necessarily draw on a Change in the Government, will justify Men in seeking to preserve the two dearest Things on Earth in an orderly and lawful Way. I will not (tho' I safely might) challenge these Men to tell me, where ever any settled Nation, which had Laws of their own, and were not under the immediate Force of a Conqueror, did ever admit of a King of another Religion than their own: I will not insist on it that the Crown is not a bare Inheritance, but an Inheritance accompanying an Office of Trust; and that if a Man's Defects render him incapable of the Trust, he has also forfeited the Inheritance. I need not say how far a Nation may be excused for executing Justice summarily, and without the tedious Formalities of Law, when the Necessity of Things require Haste, and the Party flies from Justice, and the Confederates are numerous and daring, and the Prince's Life in Danger.

But this I will say, that if the Parliament * have Power in this Thing, which I need not prove by shewing, that the ordinary Course of Law allows Heirs to be disinherited of Fines and Recoveries, and that the Parliament in all Ages has frequently done it by making Acts to alter the strongest Settlements where Equity has dictated it, tho' the Heirs were never in any wise criminal; then, according to Sir *Tro. Moor's* Opinion, *The People are bound in Conscience to obey their Laws; nor must we pretend to inquire whether they were made upon just Grounds.* For by the same Reason they may pretend that all other Laws were made without just Cause, and refuse Obedience to any of them; and surely those that should do so would be an excellent loyal Party! God defend this Nation from such Loyalty as opposes itself to the Laws!

The following excellent SPEECH of Lord COWPER (then High Steward of England) at passing Sentence on the Earl of WINTOUN, for the Rebellion in the Year

* If a Parliament, then the Nation by its Representatives, as was the Case at the happy and glorious Revolution. † He was impeached by the House of Commons at the same Time with the Lords Derwentwater, Kenmore, Widdrington, Nairn, Nittisdale, and Carnwarth; who all six pleaded Guilty: But Wintoun stood a Trial, and was cast. Only Derwentwater and Kenmore were executed: Of the rest, some made their Escape, and others were pardon'd.

1715. †, contains many Things suitable to the present Times.

GEORGE Earl of Wintoun, I have already acquainted you, that your Peers have found you Guilty, that is, in the Terms of the Law, convicted you of the High-Treason whereof you stand impeach'd. After your Lordship has moved in Arrest of Judgment, and the Lords have disallowed that Motion, their next Step is to proceed to Judgment. The melancholy Part I am to bear in pronouncing that Judgment upon you, since it is his Majesty's Pleasure to appoint me to that Office, I dutifully submit to; far, very far, from taking any Satisfaction in it. Till Conviction, your Lordship has been spoke to without the least Prejudice, or Supposition of your Guilt; but now it must be taken for granted, that your Lordship is Guilty of the High Treason whereof you stand impeached. My Lord, this your Crime is the greatest known to the Law of this Kingdom, or of any other Country whatsoever; and it is of the blackest and most odious Species of that Crime; a Conspiracy and Attempt, manifested by an open Rebellion, to depose and murder that sacred Person who sustains, and is the Majesty of the Whole; and from whom, as from a Fountain of Warmth and Glory, are dispensed all the Honours, all the Dignities of the State; indeed the lasting and operative Life and Vigour of the Laws, which plainly subsist by a due Administration of the executive Power: So that attempting this precious Life, is really striking at the most noble Part, the Seat of Life, and Spring of all Motion in this Government; and may therefore properly be called a Design to murder, not only the King, but also the Body Politick of the Kingdom. And this is most evidently true in your Lordship's Case, considering that Success in your Treason, must infallibly have established Popery; and that never fails to bring with it a Civil, as well as Ecclesiastical Tyranny; which is quite another Sort of Constitution than that of this Kingdom, and cannot take Place till the present is annihilated. This your Crime (so I must now call it) is the more aggravated, in that when it proceeds so far as to take Arms openly, and to make an offensive War against lawful Authority, 'tis generally (as in your Case) complicated with the horrid and crying Sin of murdering many, who are not only innocent, but merito-

rious. And if Pity be due (as I admit it is in some Degree) to such as suffer for their own Crimes, it must be admitted a much greater Share of Compassion is owing to them who have lost their Lives merely by the Crimes of other Men. As many as have so done in the late Rebellion, so many Murders have they to answer for who promoted it; and your Lordship, in examining your Conscience, will be under a great Delusion, if you look on those who fell at *Presfon*, *Dumblain*, or elsewhere, on the Side of the Laws, and in Defence of settled Order and Government, as slain in lawful War; even judging of this Matter by the Law of Nations. Alas! my Lord, your Crime of High Treason is made yet redder, by shedding a great deal of the best Blood in the Kingdom; I include, in this Expression, the brave common Soldiers, as well as those gallant and heroick Officers, who continued faithful to Death in Defence of the Laws; for sure, but little Blood can be better than that which is shed while it is warm in the Cause of the true Religion, and the Liberties of its native Country. Believe it; notwithstanding the unfair Arts and Industry used to stir up a pernicious Excess of Commiseration, towards such as have fallen by the Sword of Justice, (few, if compared with the Numbers of good Subjects murdered from Doors and Windows at *Presfon* only) the Life of one honest, loyal Subject, is more precious in the Eye of God, and all considering Men, than the Lives of many Rebels and Parricides. This puts me in Mind to observe to your Lordship, that there is another Malignity in your Lordship's Crime, (open Rebellion) which consists in this, that it is always sure of doing Hurt to a Government, in one Respect, tho' it be defeated; (I will not say it does so on the whole Matter.) For the Offence is too notorious to be let pass unobserved by any Connivance: Then is a Government reduced to this Dilemma; if it be not punished, the State is endangered, by suffering Examples to appear, that it may be attacked with Impunity; if it be punished, they who are publicly or privately Favourers of the Treason, (and perhaps some out of mere Folly) raise undeserved Clamours of Cruelty against those in Power; or the lowest their Malice flies, is, to make unseasonable, unlimited, and injudicious Encomiums upon Mercy and Forgiveness, (Things, rightly used, certainly of the greatest Excellence.) And this Proceeding, it must be admitted, does some Harm with silly undistinguishing People; so that Rebels have the Satisfaction of thinking they hurt the Government a little, even by their Fall. The only, but true Consolation, every wise Government

has in such a Case, (after it has tempered Justice with Mercy in such Proportion as sound Discretion directs, having always a Care of the publick Safety, above all Things) is this, that such-like Seeds of unreasonable Discontents, take Root in very shallow Soil only; and that therefore, after they have made a weak Shoot, they soon wither and come to nothing. It is well your Lordship has given an Opportunity of doing the Government Right, on the Subject of your Surrender at *Presfon*. How confidently had it been given out by the Faction, that the Surrender was made on Assurances, at least Hopes insinuated, of Pardon! whereas the Truth appears to be, that Fear was the only Motive to it; the evil Day was deferred, and the Rebels rightly depended fewer would die at last by the Measures they elected, than if they had stood an Assault: They were awed by the experienced Courage, Discipline, and Steadiness of the King's Troops, and by the superior Genius and Spirit of his Majesty's Commanders over those of the Rebels; so that in Truth they were never flatter'd with any other Terms, than to surrender as Rebels and as Traitors; their Lives only to be spared till his Majesty's Pleasure should be known. It was indeed a Debt due to those brave Commanders and Soldiers, (to whom their King and Country owe more than can be well express'd) that their Victory should be vindicated to the present and future Ages, from untrue Detraction, and kept from being fully'd by the Tongues of Rebels and their Accomplices, when their Arms could no longer hinder it. 'Tis hard to leave this Subject without shortly observing, that this Engine which sets the World on Fire, a lying Tongue, has been of prodigious Use to the Party of the Rebels, not only since and during the Rebellion, but before, while it was forming, and the Rebels preparing for it. False Facts, false Hopes, and false Characters, have been the greater Half of the Scheme they set out with, and yet seem to depend upon. It has been rightly observed, your Lordship's Answer does not so much as insist, with any Clearness, on that which only could excuse your being taken in open Rebellion, that you was forc'd into it, remain'd so under a Force, and would have escaped from it, but could not. If you had so insisted, it has been clearly proved that had not been true, for your Lordship was active and forward in many Instances, and so considerable in a military Capacity, among your Fellow-Soldiers, as to command a Squadron. These and other Particulars, have been observed by the Managers of the House of Commons; and therefore I shall not pursue them

them farther; but conclude this Introduction to the Sentence, by exhorting your Lordship, with perfect Charity and much Earnestness, to consider, that now the Time is come when the Veil of Partiality should be taken from your Eyes, (it must be so when you come to die) and that your Lordship should henceforward think with Clearness and Indifference, (if possible) which must produce in you a hearty Detestation of the high Crime you have committed; and being a Protestant, be very likely to make you a sincere Penitent, for your having engaged in a Design that must have destroyed the holy Religion you profess, had it taken Effect. Nothing now remains, but that I pronounce upon you that Sentence which the Law ordains, and which sufficiently shews what Thoughts our Ancestors had of the Crime of which your Lordship is now convicted.

Then the Lord High Steward pronounced Sentence in the usual Manner. (See p. 395.)

From the Boston Gazette, June 13.

A PROCLAMATION by his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

WHEREAS his Majesty has been graciously pleased to order, that a Number of Troops, under the Command of the Hon. Lieutenant General Sinclair, do proceed from Great Britain for Louisbourg, with a sufficient Convoy of Men of War, and with them a great Part of his Majesty's Troops, now in Garrison at Louisbourg, and also with such Troops as shall be levied for that Purpose in his Majesty's Colonies of North America, to attempt the immediate Reduction of Canada; and has signified his Royal Pleasure to me, as also to the Governors of the several Provinces and Colonies of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, by Letters dispatch'd from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, that the necessary Dispositions should be forthwith made for the raising as many Men within this and the above-mentioned Governments as the Shortness of the Time will admit, for proceeding on the said Expedition.

And whereas the Great and General Court of this Province have, with the utmost Cheerfulness and Unanimity, voted to give all necessary and proper Encouragement for 3000 Volunteers, that shall enlist into his Majesty's said Commands:

In Obedience therefore to his Majesty's said Commands,

I have thought fit, with the Advice of his

Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, in order to make known his Majesty's gracious Intentions and Declarations for the Encouragement of all able-bodied effective Men, that are inclined to enlist themselves into his Service, in the said Expedition, together with the further Encouragement which is offered by the Government, viz. that the said Volunteers will be under such Officers as I shall appoint; that they will be immediately intitled to his Majesty's Pay, the Officers from the Time they shall engage in his Majesty's Service, and the Soldiers from the respective Days on which they shall be enlisted; and if Provision cannot be made of Arms and Cloathing for them, by reason of the Shortness of the Time, a reasonable Allowance will be made them in Money for the same; that they shall be intitled to a Share of the Booty that shall be taken from the Enemy, and shall be sent back to their several Habitations when this Service shall be over, unless any of them shall desire to settle elsewhere.

And for the further Encouragement of all Volunteers who shall engage in this Service, it is provided, that they shall receive 30*l*. in Bills of Credit of the old Tenor, as a Bounty; as also for each Man a good Blanket, and a Bed for every two Men; the said Bounty to be paid upon their Enlistment, and the Blankets and Bed at the Time of their Embarkation, or proceeding on the said Expedition; and that all such Volunteers as shall proceed on this Expedition, shall be exempted from all Impresses for two Years after their Return.

Given at the Council Chamber at Boston, June 2, 1746.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

ADVICES from SCOTLAND, as published by AUTHORITY.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 3.

Edinburgh, July 27. WE have Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son got over the Hill Morrar, in Lochabar; where he was received by Lochgerrie, with 80 Men in Arms, who conducted him into Badenoch. Orders are sent for preserving a strict Embargo along the Coast, and for seizing and securing every where all suspected Persons.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 9.

Edinburgh, Aug. 2. By the latest Intelligence from Arisjang, dated the 23d of July, we are well assured that the Pretender's Son continues there, and is inclosed on all Sides, and it was believed that Lochiel, and some of the Highland Chiefs, were likewise within the Lines. General Campbell was then

at Applecroft Bay, and Colonel Campbell at Lochmabuch. Old Meinmin, and the Priest, Luckiel's Brother, are taken; as also Rhonald M'Donald, Brother to Kenloch Moidart. Commodore Smith was at Tobermorey, and was join'd on the 22d by three Ships of War from the Northland: The Glasgow Man of War had, on the Western Coast, taken a Brigantine with 13 Officers on board, who have since the first of June been trying to carry off the Pretender's Son. Yesterday Francis Anderson and John Friskie were convicted, before the Court of Justiciary, for the Murder of John Catanach, near Glames, (whom they suspected to have given some Informations to the Government) and condemn'd to be hang'd in Chains, the one between Leith and Edinburgh, and the other at Forfar, near to the Place where the Crime was committed. This Day Alexander M'Donald of Kingsborough, who was taken up for having receiv'd and entertain'd the Pretender's Son at his House in Skye, was sent hither a Prisoner by the Earl of Albemarle, under a Guard of the Duke of Kingston's Horse, and committed to the Castle of Edinburgh. And this Day all the Prisoners from Flanders were brought hither and lodg'd in the Gaol of the Cannongate. The Transports, with the three Battalions, will, it is thought, be ready to sail on Monday Evening or Tuesday Morning for Flanders.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 26.
Edinburgh, Aug. 18. The eldest Son of the Lord Lovat having surrendered himself, is sent by Lord Albemarle's Orders to Inverness.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE often admir'd the Way of fixing Truths, or Facts, upon young Minds by memorial Verses, which in a short Way, and easy Chain, relate the principal Occurrences you would have understood by them. This Method was practis'd by the Antients with the utmost Success, even in the most sublime and abstruse Matters. I remember, when I was a Child, this Method was taken by my Father, to inculcate in me a Curiosity to read the Histories of my own Country, instead of Books of a less improving Turn, that are too apt to fall into Youngsters Hands. The making it a Diversion, to recite certain Couplets, containing some Account of every Prince and Reign, had its desir'd Effect, and spurr'd me up to read their Stories, by which I became a very early Historian. Unfortunately,

I have lost most of 'em; but if the following should (tho' plain) obtain a Place in your Collection, I promise you, the first convenient Opportunity, to compleat the whole Lilliputian History myself; though, I'm fearful, I shall not come up to the concise Clearness of my Originals, which I now send you. Such a little poetical History would be a pretty Collection for the Library of a Child of either Sex; and I'm sorry to say it, that the young Gentlemen of the Age, even of riper Years, seem to want some such Help, being, very generally, as ignorant of the Succession of Events in their own Country, as they are of the History of Japan.

HISTORICUS.

WILLIAM II.

WILLIAM the second got but little fame,
From his red hair, we Rufus him surname:
More ill than good appear'd throughout his reign,
Till by a fatal arrow he was slain.

HENRY VIII.

Henry the eighth, a prince of sturdy mein,
His reign was furious, and his temper keen:
But yet this good he did, he pay'd the way
To free the nation from the papal sway.

EDWARD VI.

Edward the sixth, meek, pious, just and sage,
A man in wisdom, tho' a child in age:
By his short date it may be understood,
The world did not deserve a prince so good.

MARY I.

The bloody Mary next ascends the throne,
The good her brother did, by her's undone:
Thro' her short reign, tho' much too long,
was seen
A cruel bigot, and a cruel queen.

ELIZABETH.

The fam'd Eliza's long and glorious reign
Quell'd Romish superstition, humbled Spain:
Her great heroick soul soar'd still above
All danger, happy in her subjects love.

JAMES II.

The second James, a furious Popish King,
On England Romish slavery sought to bring:
He, whilst he reign'd, usurp'd a lawless sway,
Till William came,—and then he ran away.

I i i 2

WILLIAM III. and MARY II.

William the third, with good *Maria* join'd,
 Approv'd himself a lover of mankind;
 But chief of *Britons*, whom he did set free
 From arbitrary power, and popery.

ANNE.

Anna had shone most bright in *English*
 story,
 Had she not been misled by *Bob* the T—:
 Her reign, in glory, most reigns would
 surpass,
 Had her end been as her beginning was.

GEORGE I.

Wife *George*, the first of *Hanoverian* line,
 Sav'd us from spurious *Perkin's* base design:
 For his due praise let only this suffice,
 He was a friend to our just liberties.

We had the following Article from Amsterdam, dated Aug. 3.

THE more the Publick regrets the Loss
 of the late Mr. *Samuel Van de Putte*,
 the famous Traveller, the more Reason
 there is to hope they will be pleased with
 such Papers of his as can be recovered and
 preserved. It is with this View, and to
 encourage others who may have more va-
 luable Fragments of his in their Hands,
 that we send abroad the following Extract
 of a Letter written by him, *July 19, 1742*,
 from *Pattena*.

To Mr. JOHN ALBERT SICHTERMAN,
 Counsellor Extraordinary of the Indies,
 and Director of Bengal.

AFTER quitting *Lhasa*, the Capital of
Thibet, I passed thro' all the Great
Tartary, or *Asiatick Scythia* of the Antients,
 quite to the North of *China*, traversing
 Countries which are not so much as men-
 tioned in our Charts, if we except *Luka-*
noor, which is as much as to say, the *Blue*
Sea; so called by the *Elut Tartars*, because
 the Surface of the Water appears to be of
 that Colour. I had passed in three different
 Places that famous and incomparable Bar-
 rier, which the Emperors of *China* have
 raised some Ages ago, to defend their
 Country from the Incursions of the *Tar-*
tars, and I have now passed it the fourth
 Time, under a fictitious Name, after hav-
 ing disguised myself the best I could, and
 under Pretence of Sickness, concealing as
 much as possible, whatever might discover
 me to be an *European*, and particularly my
 blue Eyes. It was by the Help of a nume-
 rous Train of Camels belonging to a *Lama*,

or Great Priest, and by holding one of
 those Animals by the Bridle, that I had
 the very good Fortune to escape the Vigi-
 lance of the *Chinese* Guards, who, since the
 Beginning of the War, which still conti-
 nues between the Emperor of *China* and
 the *Siongares*, have received repeated Orders

not to let any Person pass or repass that
 wonderful Wall, without having a Passport
 from a *Mandarin*. Such was the Method I
 took, and having once got into the Coun-
 try, I continued my Journey to *Peking*. As
 it was not possible for me, on account of
 the before-mentioned War, to find an Op-
 portunity of going from that Capital into
Russia; and, as there was likewise no Pos-
 sibility of getting to *Canton*, on account of
 the Persecution of the Christians, I took
 my Route thro' the *Upper China*, or by the
 Western Provinces, traversing a very moun-
 tainous Country, which is not particularly
 described in our Charts, and repassed *Lhasa*,
 of which I have spoken before. I pursued
 my Journey from thence by the Sources of
 the *Ganges*, thro' the charming District of
Cachimir; and passing thro' the *Lesser Gu-*
xurat, and by *Lakor*, I am now arriv'd
 at *Indostan*, &c.

Extract of a private LETTER from St. Chri-
 stopher's, May 24, 1746.

WE are somewhat uneasy here at the
 News lately received from *Montfer-*
rat, where, it seems, the old Spirit is re-
 viving among the Papists, which are still
 about two to one in that Island. You must
 certainly have heard, that a little after the
 Revolution, those of that Religion had
 formed a Scheme for cutting off all the
 Protestants in the Island, and even went so
 far as to fix a Day for putting this their
 barbarous Design in Execution, which was
 prevented by one Man amongst them hav-
 ing more Wit than all the rest. The Name
 of this prudent Person was *Garret Misset*,
 who at one of their Consultations, very
 cautiously enquired, who was King at
Whiteball; and Answer being made him,
 that it was King *William*, Then, added he,
 with an Oath, *he will be King at Montfer-*
rat, and I will go home and plant my Potatoes.

The News of the Rebellion has brought
 out the old Spirit again amongst them, and
 the Popish Faction begin to be very turbu-
 lent and uneasy. They slight the Power
 of the Council, and the Assembly has lately
 taken upon them to summon Mess. *Mead*,
Ferret, and *Huffey* to attend upon them,
 who, as we are informed did not submit.
 What the Consequence may be, or how far
 the Protestant Interest may be affected there,
 I cannot say; but at present, as it is very
 natural, our Fears are great.

The

The CONSTANT LOVER. Set by Mr. BOYCE. 417

If you my wand'ring heart wou'd find, That heart you say is

like the wind, That varies here, that wanders there, To ev'ry

nymph that's kind and fair; I say, if you this heart wou'd find,

Turn to your own un—set—tled mind; If e'er it wanders

'tis to be, In wand'ring constant—ly with thee.

2.
How can it settle when you fly,
And shun this faithful votary?
It oft a nymph that's fair doth find,
But never yet the nymph that's kind.
If you wou'd fix this wand'ring heart,
Join it with yours, 'twill ne'er depart;
But in the pangs of death will prove,
It wander'd but to fix your love.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING read the ADVICE to Britain,
in your *Mag.* for April last, p. 204, I
thought, under its present Circumstances,
a Review of past Occurrences would not
be amiss: I have therefore sent you a Poem,
as a Sequel to the said ADVICE; by insert-
ing which, you will oblige,

S I R,

Your humble Servant, &c.

BRITAIN'S REVIEW.

HAS heav'n once more espous'd Bri-
tannia's cause;

Once more preserv'd her liberties and laws?
Once more protected from fierce *Gallie* way,
And snatch'd from crimson *Rome* her wish'd-
for prey? [god,

Sav'd her from stocks and stones, the carved
And from detested inquisition's rod?

Britons, then turn to terrors past your eyes,
Recal your fears, and all your ills revise.
See pale *Britannia*, with dishevel'd hair,
Extended, faint with horror and despair;
Wild are her looks, around beset with woes,
No peace her breast, her heart no comfort
knows;

She sees rebellion in her bosom rise,
The man of blood deaf to the mourners
cries; [far,

Hispania! *Gaul*! dread pow'rs, appear from
And horrid threaten all the curse of war.

Th' impurpled priest bestain'd with human
blood, [good,

With racks and wheels to prove his doctrine
Now strikes her eyes. Ten thousand plagues
appear,

And with pernicious aspect blast the air.

* Earth mourns, heav'n weeps, the sun
withdraws its light,

Religion, liberty, celestial, bright,
Sink at the prospect, and detest the sight.

Say then, *Britannia*! What thy dread
surprize! [eyes?

When the dire scene oppress thy 'stonish'd
What anguish then fill'd thy distracted soul,
When deathful horror reign'd without con-
troul? [ful fire,

When plague and famine, sword and wast-
United, did thy fatal fall conspire?

The trembling hand, pale face, and faul-
t'ring tongue, [throng;

Where once soft musick led the cheerful
Each fatal mischief rises in thy breast,

With present ills, and future woes oppress.

What *Moses* now within thy gates to stand,
To ward from ruin thy afflicted land?

This the dread moment! This heav'n's
chosen time!

To save the injur'd, and to punish crime.
Heav'n form'd the YOUTH, who once lost

Belgia sav'd, [brav'd,

And quell'd the man, that truth and justice
Heav'n leads the YOUTH, by whom it was
decreed, [bleed:

Rebellion foul, and causeless wrath should
A panick dread the lawless crew possess,
Distract they fly, the crowd each other
press;

In their own seats the fatal war devours,
And on their heads the deadly ruin pours;
Opprest with guilt, extended on the plain,
The land is cover'd with the rebel slain.

Britannia sav'd! *Britannia* turn thine eyes!

Let all thy pow'rs with pious ardour rise;
'Twas heav'n that sav'd! To heav'n direct
thy songs; [belongs,

And praise his name, to whom all praise
Such ruin threaten'd! such salvation wrought!
Expression fails! 'tis 'bove the reach of
thought.

Sav'd from the worst of woes, restor'd to
all, [call;

The human race can good or virtuous
To freedom, knowledge, purity, and truth,
Free to examine, 'gainst imposture proof;
No flood of *Rome* to quench the heav'nly
ray! [day!

No *Smithfield* smoke to cloud the flow of
What gratitude should such salvation raise?
What hymns divine? What hecatombs of
praise?

How should the mind in joyful anthems rise,
And in melodious sounds ascend the skies?

To thee, great God, kind Saviour, heav'nly
King,

We pant, thro' thy Messiah, praise to sing;
In strains celestial, on thy favour dwell,
To heav'n exalted, from the depth of hell;
Would all our pow'rs, and ev'ry tho't
employ,

To speak thy goodness, and record our joy;
Tell of thy mercy to our bleeding land,
With allelujahs in thy presence stand;
With grateful breasts our humble vows re-
view,

With ardent zeal our promises renew;
Renounce the vices of a sensual age,
In strict amendment all our souls engage;
The flow of light, thy grace affords, im-
prove,

And yield obedience to the God of love.

Our land confess, great King, thy sav'ring
isle, [smile;

Distinguish'd, bless'd with thy benignant
Knowledge divine has in our regions shone,
And truth triumphant thro' our nation run:
Not *Judah's* land could greater favour boast;
With *Goshen* light thou'st visited our coast;

* The unkindly wet Season, attended with a Mortality among our Cattle.

Egyptian darkness from our seats remov'd,
 And sunk our foes in crimson seas of blood:
 Our cattle heal'd, restor'd our purest grain,
 Just laws and freedom thro' our coasts }
 obtain,
 And peace and plenty in our houses reign.
 What praise, blest God, is to thy bounty
 due? [review!
 What deep remorse, whilst we our faults
 We own our crimes have merited thy
 wrath,
 And greatly call'd thy just displeasure forth;
 We've sinn'd 'gainst light, our backs to
 wisdom turn'd, [drown'd.
 And all our pow'rs in base amusements
 With contrite hearts we meet thy righteous
 rod,
 Joy in thy judgment and adore our God.
 Since thou hast heard th' expiring nation's
 groan,
 May she no more to sensual folly turn;
 No more with base contempt thy favours
 treat,
 First sing thy praises, then thy works forget:
 But may thy goodness deep impress each
 mind;
 Mercy and judgment both rejoice to find
 Their true effects; repentant ev'ry soul,
 Whilst reformation reigns without controul:
 Then will our God his glorious light dis-
 play, [day;
 And bless our country with distinguish'd
 Save us from ev'ry foe, our labours crown,
 And by his mercies point us for his own.

MEDITATIONS on the DEATH of a
 FRIEND.

HOW vain the state of mortal man!
 How frail his being, fleet his breath!
 His life but one contracted span,
 At best uncertain, sure his death.
 Tho' firm his make, his mind at ease,
 As if no ill could him annoy;
 Some latent seed of dire disease,
 May quickly the fair frame destroy.
 Pleas'd with the converse of a friend,
 We think the bliss will still remain;
 His sudden, unexpected end,
 Proves all our pleasing hopes are vain.
 In thee, lov'd man, we've lately seen
 This case, tho' common, verifi'd:
 One instance more to us thou'st been,
 That nothing here can long abide.
 Thy constitution strong and sound,
 Foreboded years of life and health;
 But soon received its mortal wound,
 Nor strength availing, nor thy wealth.
 One week we saw thee blithe and gay,
 Thy presence us new spirits gave;
 The next, a lifeless lump of clay,
 Consign'd to the dark, silent grave.

Thy friends lament thy sudden fate,
 But chief thy wailing, widow'd wife,
 Mild, prudent, pious, just, sedate,
 Best solace of thy fleeting life.
 May this sad stroke, thy quick remove,
 With pious tho'ts affect our breast;
 That virtuous deeds, from virtue's love,
 May lead us to eternal rest:
 May waft our souls to those blest plains,
 Where lasting joys and comforts move;
 Where ever-during pleasure reigns,
 A scene of rapture, peace, and love.
 SOPHRONIUS.

A TRANSLATION of the 17th ODE of the
 first Book of HORACE.

Velox amœnum sæpe, &c.

BRISK Pan from gay Lycæan groves,
 To sweet Lucretile oft removes;
 And guards my flock from sultry heat,
 And winds, with heavy show'rs replete.
 Secure from harm they simple stray
 Thro' woods and shaws, or nip the spray,
 Or crop the grass and flow'ry thyme,
 And rob the fields of all their prime.
 Where'er Pan tunes his jocund lays,
 (The vales repeating, as he plays,
 Ustica's easy hills around,
 Returning back the trembling sound;)
 The sportive kids frisk o'er the lawn,
 Nor fear the wolf at night or dawn;
 They mock the fox and mottled snake,
 That basks amid the sunny brake.
 Pleas'd with my song and pious pray'r,
 The gods receive me to their care;
 Hence plenty fills my crouded dish,
 Indulgent, crowning ev'ry wish.
 Here in the valley's cool retreat
 We'll shun the noxious dog-day heat;
 Whilst you shall sing the rival flame
 Of Circe and th' Icarian dame.
 There, where no scorching sun shall shine,
 We'll sip the harmless Lesbian wine;
 Whilst loving still, and all desire,
 We'll laugh at jealous Cyrus' ire.
 Nor shall his rude immodest fist
 Approach you, feeble to resist;
 Nor, like a brute, your garment tear,
 Or snatch your garland from your hair.

GLORY is due to HEAVEN, and HEROES.

NOT Horace only tun'd his lyre
 To sweet, celestial sound,
 Th' impartial Muse, in other times,
 Some fav'rite sons has found:
 Who god-like virtue lov'd; and prais'd
 The gen'rous, good, and brave;
 Fair virtue plac'd among the stars,
 But stigmatiz'd the knave,

His

His radiant tract I trembling view,
And gaze with ravish'd eyes,
Wishing to be transform'd like him,
And pierce the azure skies.

Oh! would the Muse but swell my voice
To all th' extent of time,
Virtue alone shou'd crown my lays,
And brighten ev'ry rhyme:

Immortal echoes in blest'd groves
Shou'd heroes names repeat,
The musick in full triumph rise,
With all that's sacred, great.

'Tis thus, oh! might my wish succeed!
I'd have creation's round,
With endless, happy voices ring,
And shake at the rebound.

Hail *Titus*! gen'rous, brave and good,
The lover of mankind,
Devote to thee each heav'n-born Muse
May'st thou for ever find!

May thy green laurels never fade,
Thou glory of our race!
Thy fame ascend the stars, and spread
O'er all the world's wide face.

But oh! how shall my soul adore
The fountal source of light,
Whose awful nod makes heaven shake,
Whose smiles, creation bright!
More numberless his mercies shine,
With comfort on my soul,
Than all the starry gems of night
That glitter round the pole.

J. DINSDALE.

The SWEET WILLIAM.

THE pride of *France* is lily white;
The rose in *June* is *Jacobite*;
The prickly thistle of the *Scot*
Is northern knighthood's badge and lot:
But since the Duke's victorious blows,
The lily, thistle, and the rose,
All droop and fade, all die away;
Sweet William's flower rules the day:
'Tis *Englisch* growth, of beauteous hue,
Cloath'd, like our troops, in red and blue:
No plant with brighter lustre grows,
Except the laurel on his brows,
That everlasting wreath of fame,
To guard and spread the hero's name.
Britons, the tarnish'd rose detest,
And stick *sweet William* in your breast:
The factious rose in pieces tear,
And this more charming nosegay wear;
Let this remain the loyal sign
Of *Brunswick's* valiant, virtuous line;
Sweet William be the *British* toast,
As *William* is *Britannia's* boast:
The soldier on his casque shall wear
Sweet William, on her breast the fair:

The flow'r shall nerve the warrior's arm,
And add new lustre to the maiden's charm.

St. George's star, with feebler rays,
By this victorious flow'r shall blaze;
And knights of *Batb* shall own their red,
Compar'd with *William's* purple, dead.
There is no red with this can vie,
But god-like *William's* modesty;
Who blushes to deserve the praise,
Which rescu'd *Britain* fondly pays.
Then let this warlike sprig be worn,
On either white-*auspicious* morn;
One gave great *William* birth, and one
Proclaims him *George's* martial son:
In happy order link'd we see
The hero's birth and victory *;
And *April's* happy ides shall bloom,
Successive, with *sweet William's* rich perfume.

To Mr. PRICE,

LANDWAITER in the Port of POOL.

HARK! thro' the air what trembling
musick floats! [notes]
What varying raptures swell the varying
Charm'd with thy lyre the conscious forest
rings, [the strings.
While *Pan* sits pleas'd to hear thee strike
Harmonious bard! prolong the tuneful sound,
The swains all list'ning with attention round.
Still let th' enchanting beauties of the fair
Live in thy lines, for *Time* thy lines shall
spare. [tongue,
O! were the numbers, struggling from my
Equal to those which dignify thy song,
I soon to publick view wou'd set thee
forth,

And teach fond echo to repeat thy worth.—
But, uninspir'd, I court an humbler strain;
A bubbling fountain, or a flow'ry plain.

Ye sacred Muses, who delight to sing
Near the soft murmurings of some silver
spring, [pare,
Garlands to grace my honour'd friend pre-
For he must sure deserve your earliest care.
Without your aid, to guide my wand'ring
pen,

Vain is my verse, and ev'ry labour vain.
Rise then, and in your own immortal lays,
To future worlds transmit his deathless praise.

J. BARROW.

To Miss H—HM—E of Lincoln's-Inn-
Fields, on her going into the Country.

TIR'D of old conquests, and the noisy
town,
Belinda, to the country hastens down:
Where *Kentish* swains, with happy joy, shall
know, [flow:
The charms that wit and beauty can be-

* The Duke was born on the 15th of April, and on the 16th gain'd the Victory at Culloden.
Single,

Single, ah single! thousands will they gain,
But when united, oh, how great's the pain:
That pain, dear mis, I feel, tho' cannot tell,
The *Kentish* smarts, no doubt, will know it
well. C. S.

On a LADY, who in a late Conversation discovered her Age.

ASK painted *Cloe's* age, she'll lisp and
cry, [May;
"I vow, I scarce have seen my fifteenth
Consult her parish priest, you'll find the truth,
For artful *Cloe's* past her boasted youth.
But *Calia* scorns perfections gain'd by art,
Nature in her excels thro' ev'ry part;
She's wisely simple, innocently free,
The charming *Calia* owns she's twenty-three.

A SONG. By MYRA.

HOW noble was my *Damon's* air!
His dress how rich! how smart his hair!
His shape was form'd to give delight!
His speech how tenderly polite!

And yet this youth declar'd his pain,
And breath'd his vows to me in vain;
For oh! my star was turn'd my foe,
And I was doom'd to say him, *no*.

Not thus repuls'd, again he came,
And urg'd the brightness of his flame;
Urg'd it in odes, like him, divine,
Without the lover's whine and pine:

But easy, graceful, and *sans fear*,
He wrote what *Cupid* bid him say;
And had my star not been my foe,
My lips had sure not said him, *no*.

How happy, *Myra*, were those days,
When *Bath* re-echo'd with thy praise!

How did the envious *Belles* repine
To think the youth was only thine!
Yet thou repaid'st his love with scorn;
Ingratitude, how sharp thy thorn!

Why! why was then my star my foe?
How could these lips then say him, *no*?

Now drove from me by cold despair,
He wooing seeks some foreign fair;

While she his love with love returns,
And glories in the fire that burns.

Blow, blow, east wind, blow out that fire,
With the same blast here land my flyer;

Then tho' each star in heav'n's my foe,
These lips shall never say him, *no*.

The PRECAUTION,

Moderniz'd from CHAUCER, and sung by
Mr. LOWE, at Vaux-Hall.

FROM sweet, bewitching tricks of love,
Young men, your hearts secure;
Left from the paths of sense you rove,
In dotage premature:
Look at each lass thro' wisdom's glass,
Nor trust the naked eye;
Gallants! beware, look sharp, take care,
The blind eat many a fly.

August, 1746

Not only on their hands and necks,
The borrow'd white you'll find,
Some belles, where interest directs,
Can even paint the mind:
Joy in distress they can express,
Their very tears will lie;

Gallants! beware, &c.

There's not a spinster in the realm,
But all mankind can cheat;

Down to the cottage, from the helm,
The learn'd, the brave, and great:
With lovely looks, and golden hooks,
T' entangle us they try:

Gallants! beware, &c.

Could we with ink the ocean fill,
Was earth of parchment made,
Was ev'ry single stick a quill,
Each man a scribe by trade;

To write the tricks of half the sex
Would drain that ocean dry:

Gallants! beware, &c.

The FAIR ADMONISHER,
A Reply to the PRECAUTION.

FROM soft, deluding tales of love,
Bright nymphs! your hearts secure;
Nor let your curious fancy rove

From thoughts discreet and pure:
Thro' virtue's eye, with caution, spy

The great, the grave, and gay:
O! trust not man, his tales trepan,

Invented to betray.

The tender look, and silken smile,
Regard not that, nor this;

Thus *Judas*, fraught with *Satan's* guile,
Conceal'd it in a kiss;

Trust not his touch, for that is such,
Will steal your soul away;

O! trust not man, &c.

Man, savage man, by nature prone
To objects daily new,

Vows ev'ry present fair, alone,
Shall find his passion true:

If he's sincere, the less he'll swear;
The perjurd always pray;

O! trust not man, &c.

Could each fond fair one view the mind
Of him, who charms her ear;

There infamies of every kind,
Unnumber'd would appear:

The vilest cheat is man, replete
With *Siren* arts, to slay:

O! trust not man, &c. DORINDA. Z. Z.

On viewing the Scaffold for the Execution of
the REBEL LORDS.

AT this sad scene, which blood must
quickly stain,

Scarce can the pitying eye the tear restrain:
But the same instant call to mental sight,

Those heroes bleeding in their country's right,
Intrepid *Gard'ner* and each brave *Monro*,

We check the grief, and think the axe too slow.
One *Briton*, who for sacred freedom falls,

For a whole *becacomb* of rebels calls.

K k k

T H E

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



TOWARDS the End of last Month, Dr. Barry, a Physician, was taken into Custody by one of his Majesty's Messengers, and all his Papers seized, by Virtue of a Warrant from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. He was afterwards committed to Newgate. 'Twas said, he was concern'd in remitting Money to the Pretender. Great Discoveries were said to be made by Mr. Murray, the young Pretender's late Secretary. It was reported that several were taken up, and that Warrants were issued, and Messengers dispatched for apprehending others.

It was also said, that it had been discovered, that during the Course of six Years, there had been raised in this Kingdom no less than 700,000*l.* for the Service of the Pretender; 400,000*l.* of which had been raised since the Beginning of the unnatural Rebellion, and that 170,000*l.* of the last mention'd Sum, had, during last Winter, been raised within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Parts adjacent.

On Thursday, July 31, the Judges went to the Court-House on St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark; when James Nicholson, a Lieutenant in the Duke of Perth's Regiment, (who broke the Capitulation at Carlisle, by endeavouring to escape over the Walls) was brought to the Bar, pleaded Guilty, and begged the Court to consider his Wife and five Children, and that their Lordships would recommend him to his Majesty's Mercy. Next, Donald M'Donald, a Captain in Keppoch's Regiment, was brought to the Bar, and pleaded Guilty also; and begg'd to be recommended to his Majesty's Mercy. Then Alexander M'Gruther the Elder, a Captain in the Duke of Perth's Regiment, was brought to the Bar, and pleaded Not Guilty; but after a Trial of about three Hours, he was found Guilty of High Treason.

FRIDAY, August 1.

The seven following Malefactors, condemned last Sessions at the Old Bailey, (see p. 368) were executed this Day at Tyburn, viz. Thomas Bird, John Humphreys, George Thomas, John Jennings, John Short, and John Stevens, for robbing on the Highway, and William Bruce for robbing the Post-Boy.

Admiral Lestock, with ten Sail of Men of War, and General Sinclair, with the Land

Forces on board the Transports, sailed from St. Helen's, whither they were afterwards forced to return by contrary Winds; but towards the End of the Month they sailed again.

SATURDAY, 2.

The Judges being met again at St. Margaret's-Hill, James Stretton was brought to the Bar, and after a short Trial was acquitted, it appearing, that he was forced into the Pretender's Service, and cruelly used: He was called Surgeon of the Garrison of Carlisle. Walter Ogilvie, who was called a Lieutenant in the Duke of Perth's Regiment, was then arraign'd, and pleaded Guilty: After which, the Court passed Sentence on James Nicholson, Alexander M'Gruther, Walter Ogilvie, and Donald M'Donald; when the Lord Chief Justice Willes made so moving a Speech, that it drew Tears from many present. His Lordship observed, that their wicked Scheme was not only to dethrone his most sacred Majesty King George, but to murder him, if thought necessary, to introduce a Popish Pretender, &c. who was bred in Bigotry, and who must always be subservient to France, the inveterate Enemy of these Kingdoms, &c. The Prisoners seemed greatly shock'd, as they all professed themselves Protestants.

The Heads of Townley and Fletcher, two of the Manchester Rebels lately executed, (see p. 370) were affixed on Temple-Bar. Those of Chadwick, Deacon, and Berwick, were carried to Carlisle, to be put up on the Castle there, and Syddal's to Manchester, to be set up on the Market-Cross, where his Father's was for the Rebellion in 1715. The Heads of Dawson, Blood, and Morgan, were delivered to their Friends, and together with their Bodies, and the heads'd Bodies of the rest, interr'd in the Burying-Ground near the Foundling-Hospital, except Townley's, which was buried in Pancras Church-Yard.

SUNDAY, 3.

The West Mail was robb'd at Blackwater River, of 15 Bags of Letters, by a single Highwayman.

MONDAY, 4.

The Rt. Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Germain gave 500*l.* to the Foundling Hospital.

TUESDAY, 5.

Admiral Anson set out for Portsmouth, in order to hoist his Flag at that Place, to command the Squadron intended for the Channel Service.

The Examination of the Evidence on the Crown Side, in the Trial of Admiral *Mattheus*, was finish'd on this Day.

Letters Patent were preparing to pass the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for incorporating the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, &c. for the Time being, and several Gentlemen of the Clergy and Laity, by the Name of the Governors of *St. Patrick's Hospital*, pursuant to the Will of Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, late Dean of *St. Patrick's*, for erecting and endowing an Hospital for Ideots and Lunatics near the City of *Dublin*.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, with a Committee of Aldermen and Commoners, attended by the Sheriffs, Recorder, and Chamberlain, waited on his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the Freedom of the City, in a Gold Box of curious Workmanship, and met with a very gracious Reception.

THURSDAY, 7.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Sandwich*, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, set out for *Holland*.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; Lord President of the Session in *Scotland*, arrived in Town.

SATURDAY, 9.

Sir *James Stewart* was brought to the *New Goal, Southwark*, by one of his Majesty's Messengers; as were soon after Sir *John Wedderburn* and Sir *James Kinloch*.

SUNDAY, 10.

The Court went into Mourning for the late King of *Spain*, the late Dauphiness of *France*, and the late King of *Denmark*, *Christian VI.* who died the 6th Instant, N. S. He was born Dec. 9, 1699, and succeeded to the Crown, Oct. 13, 1730. His Son and Successor, now King *Frederick V.* was born, March 31, 1723, and married *Louisa*, youngest Princess of *Great Britain*, now Queen of *Denmark*.

TUESDAY, 12.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session by a most gracious Speech to both Houses: (Which see, with the Acts then pass'd, p. 396, 397.) At the same Time the Right Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; Speaker of the Hon. the House of Commons, made an elegant and learned Speech to his Majesty; in which he complimented the King on suppressing the late unnatural Rebellion; touch'd with great Delicacy the glorious Conduct of the Duke, and concluded with a pathetick Representation of the Duty, Zeal, and Affection, shewn to his Majesty's Person, Family, and Government, by his faithful Commons; which Discourse was observed to make a most extraordinary Impression upon all who heard it.

THURSDAY, 14.

Sir *John Douglas*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Dumfries*, was brought to the Tower from *Scotland* by one of his Majesty's Messengers.

FRIDAY, 15.

The famous Lord *Lowat* was also brought in a Landau to the Tower, under a Guard of a Troop of *Ligonier's Horse*, from *Bar-net*, where he lay the Night before. (See p. 360.)

MONDAY, 18.

The Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and the Lord *Balmerino*, two of the condemn'd Lords, were beheaded on Tower-Hill for High Treason. (See p. 408, 409.) It was said, that they mutually acquitted each other from being concern'd in any cruel Orders given before the Battle of *Culloden*.

Late at Night a further Reprieve for 3 Weeks came from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle's Office* to the *New-Goal* in *Southwark*, for the 8 remaining *Manchester* Rebels under Sentence of Death, (whose Names see, p. 370.) If they had not obtain'd this Reprieve, they would have suffer'd Death at the Expiration of the first.

THURSDAY, 21.

A Reprieve for 21 Days came to the *New Goal*, for *Alexander M'Gruther*, condemn'd three Weeks before.

FRIDAY, 22.

Donald M'Donald, Nephew to *M'Donald* of *Keppoch*, *James Nicholson*, and *Walter Ogilvie*, were drawn on one Sledge from the *New Gaol* in *Southwark* to *Kennington-Common*, guarded by a Party of Horse-Grenadiers and a Company of Foot. When they came to the Gallows, they behav'd with Decency and Composure of Mind; before they were tied up they pray'd near an Hour (without any Clergyman attending them) and when the Halters were fix'd to the Gallows, they pray'd a few Minutes, and before they were turn'd off *Walter Ogilvie* delivered a Paper to the Officer of the Guards; but neither of them spoke to the Populace. After hanging 14 Minutes, *Donald M'Donald* was cut down, and being embowell'd, his Entrails were flung into the Fire, and his Head chopp'd off; and the rest were serv'd in the same Manner.

Extract of a Letter from *Stirling*, dated July 22.

Upon the 15th Instant, Captain *James Campbell*, commanding the *Perth Volunteers* in *Balquidder*, having Information of several Rebel Officers having returned to the *Braes* of that Country, went himself with a Party by the South Side of the Hills, whilst *Daniel M'Euen*, his Ensign, went up the *Strath* of that Country, towards *Glenkar-nock*; but notwithstanding all the Precaution

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tion used by the Captain, they found Means to escape, 12 towards the Braes of Broad-Albain, and 18 towards the Braes of Lenny, and the Forest of Glenartney. The Captain having Information thereof, marched with about 30 of his Men towards the Braes of Lenny, divided them so as to surround a Party of them in a Sheil, and to guard the Passes below that none of them might escape. About Five o'Clock the Party under Ensign M'Euen surrounded a Lodge or Shieling-Hut, from which they received a very brisk Fire, from the Door and two Windows, for 15 Minutes or upwards, which was returned by the Volunteers with the same Alacrity; afterwards the Rebels lodged in the Hut, being all wounded except one, surrendered, viz. Major Stewart, Brother to the Laird of Adverlick; Captain Malcom M'Gregor of Camour; Captain Donald MacLaren, Serjeant King, alias M'Ree, late of Sir Patrick Murray's Company, of Lord John Murray's Highland Regiment, and three private Men. Of our Men none were hurt, tho' several Balls went through their Cloaths.

At the Affizes at Cambridge, Mr. Brinkley, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was tried for the Murder of Mr. Ashbon, a young Gentleman of the same College, and after a Trial of 5 Hours, was acquitted by the Jury. (See p. 193.)

SATURDAY, 23.

This Morning a Duel at Sword and Pistol was fought in the Fields between Tottenham Court and Marybon, between Lord Belfield, a Baron of Ireland, and Richard Herbert, Esq; Member of Parliament for Ludlow in Salop, and Colonel of one of the new Regiments; when the latter was so dangerously wounded, that 'twas thought he could not recover. Lord Belfield was likewise very much wounded.

Bills of Indictment were deliver'd in to the Court at St. Margaret's Hill, and on reading them it appear'd, that true Bills for High Treason were found against the following Persons, viz. Sir John Wedderburn, Volunteer in Ogilvie's Regiment, and Collector of Excise to the Pretender.—Sir James Kinloch, Lieut. Col. in Ogilvie's Regiment.—Alexander Kinloch, and Charles Kinloch, Brothers to Sir James, and Captains in the same Battalion.—Nicholas Glasco, Major in ditto: He raised the Battery against the Hazard Sloop (which was commanded by Capt. Hill) and took her.—Roderick M'Kenzie, Lieutenant in the Earl of Cromarty's Regiment.—Thomas Watson, Ensign in Ogilvie's.—James Ratray, Major in the Marquess of Tullibardine's.—Andrew Hood, Captain in Roy Stewart's.—Alan Cameron, Captain in Lochiel's.—Collin M'Kenzie, Captain in Cromarty's.—Francis Far-

gubarson, Colonel of his own Regiment.—John Farquharson, Captain in ditto.—Henry Kerr, Colonel and Aid de Camp to the Pretender.—Alexander M'Leachin, Major in Tullibardine's Regiment.—James Bradshaw, Captain in the Manchester Regiment, who lately kept a Manchester Warehouse in London.—James Lindsay, a Life-Guard-Man in Lord Pittsfigo's Troop.—James Stewart, Major in the Duke of Perth's Regiment, and Steward, as 'tis said, to the Duke of Perth.—Heath M'Kenzie, Ensign in Cromarty's Regiment.—Roderick M'Culloch, Captain in ditto.—John M'Kenzie, called Lord M'Leod, Son to the Earl of Cromarty.—And Mr. Murray. But the two last were not brought to the Bar. The Court adjourned to Tuesday the 2d of September.

The Special Commission for trying the Rebels does not expire till the 2d of January next.

SUNDAY, 24.

Mary Princess of Hesse, his Majesty's fourth Daughter, arriv'd at Whitehall; she had been met by his Royal Highness the Duke of Camberland, who accompany'd her in a Coach to his Majesty at Kensington. Three Days after she set out with the Princess Caroline for Bath.

TUESDAY, 26.

The Hon. East-India Company received the agreeable News, that six of their Ships were arrived at Spithead; and that Commodore Barnet had taken 10 French East-India Ships, besides what he had formerly taken.

The same Morning an Express arrived at the General Post-Office from Rye in Sussex, with an Account, that the Officers of the Customs there, having learned, that Gabriel Tomkins and Nathaniel Miller, the Persons concerned in robbing the Chester and West Mails, were lurking about that Place, they immediately procured a Warrant from the Mayor of the Town, and with a Constable, and other Assistants, made diligent Search after the said Tomkins and Miller, who being alarmed and acquainted therewith, made the best of their Way out of Town mounted upon one Horse, but were soon overtaken by the said Constable and Officers. Upon being called to, and commanded to stop, they refused so to do; upon which a pistol was discharg'd after them, which shot Miller in the Back under the Left Shoulder (he being the hindmost on the Horse) and dismounted him, whereby he was secured, having two loaded Pistols found upon him. The other, viz. Tomkins, made the best of his Way, but being very closely pursued by a Hue and Cry, it was not doubted but he would also be soon taken.

The Distemper among the Horned Cattle

the beginning to rage again in several Places near London, it was thought proper not to suffer the Cattle from Wales to come to *Welch-Fair*, as usual. So they were brought no farther than *Barnet*. It is said, that in the County of *Essex* alone, there died upwards of 4000 Cattle by the late contagious Distemper, before the first of June last.

THURSDAY, 28.

A Proclamation was issued for a publick Thanksgiving, to be held on Thursday, October 9, for the Suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

LORD Viscount *Petersham*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Harrington*, to Lady *Caroline Fitzroy*, eldest Daughter of the Duke of *Grafton*.—Hon. *William Finch*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, to the Lady — *Fermor*, Daughter to the Earl of *Penfret*.—Rev. Mr. *Clarke*, Fellow of *Magdalen College*, Cambridge, to Miss *Asb-mole of Hull*.—Sir *Henry Mackworth*, Bart. to the Lady *Anne Hamilton*.—The Lady of *Samuel Reynardson*, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter.—The Wife of Mr. *Williams*, in *Country-Street*, *Piccadilly*, of four Children, two Boys and two Girls.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. *Thomas Aleyn*, Rector of *Cookham* in *Berkshire*.—*Thomas Hucks*, Esq; an eminent and wealthy Brewer in *Southwark*.—*Joseph Windham Ashe*, Esq; Member for *Dornton*, *Wilts*.—*Grace Jones*, at *Caerwys* in *Flinshire*, in the 118th Year of her Age, being born in 1628, the 3d Year of K. *Charles I*. In the Town she liv'd in (which is not greatly populous) she is surviv'd by near 90 Persons of her own Sex and Kindred, all of whom have seen 80, some 90, and some 100 Years.—*William Blandford*, Esq; at *Dartford* in *Kent*, aged 96.—The Lady of Sir *Harry Hicks*, at his Seat near *Chigwell* in *Essex*.—Rev. Mr. *Spencer*, several Years Master of the Grammar School at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*.—Hon. *James Brudenell*, Brother to the late Earl of *Cardigan*, one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, Gentleman of the Horse, and Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, and Memb. of Parl. for *Chichester*.—Capt. *Benj. Mitchell*, many Years a Commander in the *Virginia Trade*, and one of the younger Brothers of the *Trinity-House*.—*George Newton*, Esq; an eminent *W^{est}-India Merchant*.—The Wife of the learned Dr. *Pepusch*, Organist to the *Charter-House*, formerly deservedly famous under the Name of *Signora Margareta*.—*William Ball Waring*, Esq; at his Seat near *Newbury* in *Berkshire*.—Hon. — *Douglas*, Esq; a *Westminster Scholar*, Son to the Earl of *Morton*.—Dr. *Francis Hutchinson*, Professor

of Moral Philosophy in the University of *Glasgow*, famous for his elegant Writings on that Subject.—Right Hon. Sir *Robert Sutton*, Knight of the Bath.—Mr. *William Cleaver*, a very eminent Importer of Wine.—Rev. Dr. *Reuben Clarke*, Archdeacon of *Essex*, Vicar of *Chigwell*, Rector of *St. Magnus* near *London-Bridge*, and Uncle to the Hon. Mr. *Baron Clarke*.—Rev. Dr. *Adams*, Master of *Sidney-Sussex College*, Cambridge.—Lady *Garrard*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Bart. formerly Lord Mayor of *London*.—Rev. Mr. *Abbot*, Master of *Magdalen College*, Cambridge.—*Thomas Robe*, Esq; in *Cold-Bath-Fields*, formerly many Years in the Commission of the Peace for *Middlesex*.—*Winchcomb Howard Packer*, of *Donnington-Castle*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Berks*.—Lady *Rous*, Relict of the late Sir *Thomas Rous*, Bart.—Sir *Abraham Shard*, Knt. Son of the late Sir *Isaac Shard*, Knt.—Sir *James Stewart*, Bart. one of the young Pretender's Officers, in the *New Gaol*, *Southwark*. (See p. 423.)

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *George Nash*, presented to the Rectory of *Broughton Hackett* in *Worcestershire*.—Mr. *Gordon*, chosen Lecturer of *St. Matthew*, the new Church at *Bethnal-Green*.—Dr. *St. John Browne*, presented to a Living in the County of *Cork*, worth 300*l.* per Annum.—Mr. *Jones*, to the Living of *St. Peter's* in *Bristol*.—*William Gibson*, D. D. made a Prebendary or Canon of *Windsor*.—Dr. *Nicolls*, of the Temple, made one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

[Promotions and Bankrupts in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from July 22. to Aug. 26.

Christned	Males	666	} 1322
	Females	656	
Buried	Males	1162	} 2339
	Females	1177	
Died under 2 Years old			883
Between 2 and 5			265
	5	10	93
	10	20	77
	20	30	170
	30	40	197
	40	50	224
	50	60	158
	60	70	120
	70	80	108
	80	90	37
	90 and upwards		7
			2339

Hay 30 to 34*s.* a Load.

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THE Siege of *Charleroy* having been carried on by a Detachment from the French Army under the Prince of *Conti*, whilst Marshal *Saxe*, with the main Body of their Army, lay at *Tirlemont*, or between that and *Namur*, the same was pushed with such Vigour, that on the 22d ult. O. S. the Garrison were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, being in Number about 1500 *Austrians* and *Dutch*, after which the Prince of *Conti*'s Detachment joined their Grand Army, and thereby rendered it much superior to the Allied Army; but as the latter had posted themselves behind the *Meuse*, and between that River and the *Maas*, the French durst not venture to attack them, so that nothing but Skirmishes between advanced Parties happened. In the mean Time Marshal *Saxe* was contriving to cut off the Communication between the Allied Army and the Places from whence they drew their Provisions, as well as to intercept the Train of Artillery, and a great Body of Recruits coming to them from *Germany*. For this Purpose he detach'd Count *Lowendahl*, with a large Body of Troops, towards *Huy*, whilst he, with the main Body, made a Feint as if he was marching to attack the Allies in their Camp. Count *Lowendahl*, succeeded so far in his Design, as to make himself Master of *Huy*; but the Artillery and Recruits from *Germany*, having had timely Notice, altered their Route, and by forced Marches got into *Maastricht*. However, as the French had, by the taking of *Huy*, and by possessing themselves of all the Passes by Land, between *Maastricht* and *Namur*, rendered it impossible for the Allied Army to receive any Provisions or Reinforcements from *Holland*, *Maastricht*, or *Leige*, it became necessary for them to pass the *Maas*; which they did on the 18th Instant, at *Namur*, and encamp'd at *O'bay*, near *Grand Pré*, about two Leagues and an half from *Namur*, in the Way to *Luxembourg*, having left their Rear Guard at *Wafinger* and *Nesle*, consisting of General *Trips*'s Corps, the greatest Part of the Grenadiers of the Army, and some Cavalry, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Smiffaert* and Major General *Lindman*, who were to follow the Army in a Day or two. Before the Allied Army passed over the *Maas*, on the 15th Instant, there happened a smart Skirmish between *Boneff* and *Ramillies*, where a French Corps of about 6000 Men were posted. They were vigorously attacked by *Trips*'s Corps, *Frangipani*'s Regiment, some of *Ligne* and *Stirum*'s Dragoons, and the Regiment of *Bethem*. These latter were at first repulsed, with the Loss of some Men, and of five Pieces of Cannon; but the At-

tack being renewed, the Cannon were retaken, and a great Slaughter made of the Enemy. Five Hundred Horses, and 250 Prisoners fell into the Hands of the Allies, with 12 Officers, amongst whom is a Brigadier and a Lieutenant Colonel. The Prince of *Monaco*, who was wounded at the Battle of *Dettingen*, and several other Officers of Rank, and a great Number of private Men, are said to have been killed upon the Spot; most of the *Gen darmes* were killed or taken.

On the 5th of last Month, the *Austrian* and *Piedmontese* Armies in *Italy* united together on the *Trebia*, and the former abandoned the Siege of *Placentia*, having first demolished all their Works before that Place. On the 9th, 10th and 11th, the whole *Sardinian* Army, with the greatest Part of the *Austrian* passed the *Po* at *Parpanesa*, and every Thing was preparing to force the Passage of the *Lambro*, in order to bring the combined Armies of *France* and *Spain* to a general Engagement, or oblige them to evacuate the *Lodofan*, whilst General *Botta* with the rest of the *Austrian* Army was left upon the other Side of the *Po*, to prevent their retiring again and fortifying themselves in *Placentia*. Before the End of last Month, the French and *Spaniards* having been drove from most of their Posts upon the *Lambro*, and the King of *Sardinia* with the whole united Army having passed that River, the former, in order to avoid coming to an Engagement, resolved to retreat over the *Po*, which brought on the Battle on the 10th Inst. N. S. of which we have already given the *Sardinian* Account *; and the *Austrian* Accounts are much the same; but by the French Accounts, the Battle was only between their Rear Guard and the Detachment under General *Botta*, in which, they say, they got the Victory, and are accordingly singing *Te Deum*. In the mean Time Troops are marching with great Diligence from the interior Provinces of *France* towards *Italy*; and Letters of a very old Date from *Gap* in *Dauphiny* say, that a Camp was formed there, on which there was, on the first of last Month O. S. 32,000 Men, and more daily expected.

On the 16th Inst. about five in the Morning, after a lingering consumptive Illness, his Danish Majesty, Christian VI. departed this Life at *Hetschelm*, in the 47th Year of his Age, and 16th of his Reign; and is succeeded by his Son *Frederick V.* who was the same Day proclaimed in the usual Manner. The old King, some Days before his Death, gave Orders for releasing the thirteen *Scottish* Rebels, that had been taken into Custody upon their landing at *Bergen*, and they immediately set out for *Sweden*.

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